

# THE NEW NORTH.

VOLUME 14, NO. 31.

RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, SEPT. 24, 1896.

TERMS—\$1.50 IN ADVANCE

## ARE YOU WELL POSTED?

If so, you are just the kind of a buyer we can convince that there is only one way to do business, and that is for **Cash and One Price.**

Look everywhere, get all the prices you can, and then come here. If we don't sell you, it will be our fault, not yours. We are certain, however, of obtaining your trade. The more you know about goods and prices, the easier it will be for us to sell you.

We are in this business to stay—not for a month or a year, but as a life work. Therefore we intend to treat you in a way to hold your trade.

### Just Imagine...

The kind of a clerk you want for this season. Picture it as attractively in your mind as you may. It is as excellent in regard to style, quality, fit and general desirability as you like, and then come to us to see the reality. We'll not shift the talk, and ten chances to one, will send you away smiling with a garment more satisfactory than the creature of your own brain would be. Could you see it materialized. It has taken time, patience, close knowledge and hard work to gather a stock with which to back up such a challenge as this, but we have it, and feel confident of our ability to please the most exacting. Shall we have an opportunity to please you?



### A Woman's Ambition....

Is to dress just as well as possible on the amount she is able to spend. Whether she will succeed depends much on her good taste, and her knowledge of goods and prices. Some merchants dread the shopper, the woman who is well-to-do and buys only when she is sure the price is right. We welcome her, for well posted buyers best appreciate our values. In dress goods we have the latest concepts of the season fresh from the looms of both foreign and domestic manufacturers. There's nothing in the line of dress goods in the range of the ordinary woman's desires that cannot be supplied here at a price less than she would expect. The department is crowded with new fabrics.

### NO. 1941....

Boucle Jacket, storm collar, Braided Front and Braided Back. Is Very stylish, at - - -

.....\$8.50

### NO. 1458.....

Black Boucle Jacket is a wonderful creation. Would be cheap at \$15. our price, - - -

.....\$11.50

Two Beautiful wearers, in Foreign Dress Goods which are very attractive..... 49c

These Styles and Colorings,—navy and brown, green and brown, black and royal purple, Clito Boucle Cloth, would be cheap at 75c. Our price..... 50c

## CRUSOE'S BARGAIN DEPARTMENT STORE.

New Bank Block, - - Rhinelander, Wis.

Judge Alban attended court at Crandon this week.

C. H. Webster is visiting friends at Eagle River this week.

Miss Nellie Cole is visiting relatives in Milwaukee this week.

Tim Langley, of Merrill, was in our city Tuesday on business.

Miss Lena Sanford visited relatives and friends in Merrill this week.

A baby boy was born to Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Karanough Tuesday.

It is good it's here. It's here it's good. CASH DEPARTMENT STORE.

Chas. McIndoe was over to Eagle River last week on a hunting expedition.

Miss Bertha Sanders went to Milwaukee Tuesday for a visit with friends.

Call for an October fashion sheet at Gray's. It shows all the latest styles.

Miss Becker, who has been visiting friends in Buffalo and other cities in the east for several weeks, returned home Monday.

Gray will allow no one to undersell him. He will give you proof of this each week in his "ad." Look them over.

Jas. A. Hoba, engineer for Meiklejohn & Clayton, left yesterday with his family for New London, where they will remain until the mill starts up again.

John Collins returned Tuesday from Niagara Falls, where he attended the annual meeting of the Railway Roadmasters, which was held there last week.

This is an invitation to look at our fall line of Knox hats. We'll be really glad to have you look—because the looker of today is tomorrow's buyer. CASH DEPARTMENT STORE.

"Thy Kingdom Come" is the morning text next Sunday at the Baptist church. There will be in the evening Chapel Day exercises by the Sunday School, bright and instructive.

Making things hum—a visit to our establishment and you will readily understand why the great commercial wheel spins with such rapidity here—it is the prices that do it. CASH DEPARTMENT STORE.

A. W. Shelton is attending court at Crandon.

Sheriff O'Connor was in town Tuesday on business.

Rev. Sheard delivered two sermons in the Antigo M. E. Church last Sunday.

Dr. Hinman leaves Saturday for Minnesota for a few weeks duck hunting.

Mrs. Modisette and son, of Buffalo, N. Y., are the guests of their aunt, Miss Becker.

Honest well made shoes need no praise. They soon step into favor. CASH DEPARTMENT STORE.

Miss Gertrude Joslin, of Cassville, Wis., visited with Mrs. Will Stevens last week. She returned Monday.

Don't miss looking over the display of fur garments at Gray's on Monday and Tuesday, Sept. 23 and 24.

Miss Margaret Dwyer, bookkeeper for Brown Brothers, went to Milwaukee Monday to attend the state fair.

Mike Peck, a Milwaukee patrolman, doing duty at the C. & N. W. depot at that place, in company with Wm. Daniels, George Joseph and several others, left yesterday for the Little St. Germain waters for a few days' hunt.

The heating apparatus of the Catholic parsonage was re-modeled this week. Dimick & Smith did the job, which consisted of arranging a return flow from all radiators to the boilers, thus increasing the heating facilities with the same amount of fuel.

The marriage of Mr. Frank Rosa, of Hillsboro, Wis., and Miss Nellie A. Bourne, of Viroqua, took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Craig at the latter place Saturday, Sept. 12. Miss Bourne is a niece of Mrs. A. Donaldson, of this city. The couple will reside at Hillsboro.

Why worry? Here are the clothes, here are the hats, here are the fixings that will brighten faces and gladden hearts of men and boys because of their stylishness, substantiality and low pricedness. There are others, but none as good as the Cash Department Store.

## THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

### A LIST OF CAPABLE AND DESERVING MEN.

Who the Candidates Are. They Should Receive the Cordial Support of Every Republican in Oneida County.

The Republicans of Oneida county have reason to congratulate themselves on the splendid prospects of success at the coming election, and more than that they have reason to be well satisfied with the personnel of their county ticket. It is made up of good men, who can be supported by the Republicans with satisfaction and earnestness.

Will Stevens, the nominee for Sheriff, has lived here for the past eight years, and is well known. He is a member of the Stevens Lumber Co. and has never before been a candidate for any office. He has always supported the ticket which he this year is placed upon. He won the nomination after the hardest fight ever seen in any county convention, and a pretty good evidence of the kind of man that he is, is shown by the fact that all the candidates who contested with him for the nomination are now enthusiastically for his election. He will make a good sheriff, as he is both honest and capable.

George W. Porter, the nominee for County Clerk, has lived here for a great many years. He has been a member of the county board for the past three years, and thoroughly understands the duties of the office he has been named for. He is well known, especially to the laboring men, among whom he has worked ever since his residence here began. He is not possessed of means, and will not be able to spend the money which has ordinarily gone for the election of County Clerk here, but he is known to be thoroughly deserving and thoroughly competent and has always been a hard worker for the Republican party.

Charles Woodcock, the nominee for Treasurer, holds the position at present. He has made an accommodating and worthy official and is deserving and sure of a re-election. He is known to pretty nearly every man in the county.

Mac Douglass, the nominee for Register of Deeds, is an old resident of the city, who certainly has claims on the Republicans for support. He has always given his support to Republicans under all circumstances. He has worked here at his trade, that of a painter, ever since he came to the place. He is thoroughly competent, and his daughter, Miss Edna Douglass, who will assist him in the office, has had a great deal of experience in that line of work.

Sam S. Miller, the nominee for District Attorney, is one of the best lawyers in this part of Wisconsin. He has had experience as the attorney for this county, and filled the position satisfactorily. He is well known to all our people as a lawyer and a Republican.

E. C. Sturdevant, the nominee for Clerk of the Circuit Court, is known to all parts of Oneida county. He was formerly a Democrat, but two years ago declared that he would never again support the Democratic ticket so long as it opposed the protection principle. He is the best man for the place in the county. Judge Bardeen says that he is the best court clerk that he ever saw.

F. M. Mason, the nominee for Superintendent of Schools, is the present incumbent of the office. He has made a good superintendent. He has given the position his time and paid more attention to the schools of the county than was ever before given. He deserves the place and will get the election without difficulty.

Archie Stierwright, the nominee for Surveyor, is one of the old Rhinelander pioneers. He is just the man for the place and the only regret of his friends is that the place is not one which pays a salary.

George Pingry, the nominee for Coroner, is the present coroner and although the duties of the office seldom require the official's attention, he is a man who would be able to intelligently discharge them when necessary.

The ticket is a clean one. It is made up of men who will fill the offices acceptably. It represents the principles of the party which placed it in nomination. It is deserving of the votes of every Republican in Oneida county.

## The Public Library and Reading Room.

A few facts concerning this institution will be welcome. In July 1895 a committee of fifteen representative women undertook for the public good to maintain a free reading room and a circulating library. Of this board Mrs. Paul Browne was president; Mrs. J. C. Wixson, vice-president; Mrs. Ben Lewis, treasurer; and Mrs. E. O. Brown, secretary. Money was raised for the purpose in three ways: by entertainments, subscriptions and by the sale of library tickets. The disbursements for the first year, July 1895 to July 1896, were as follows:

Rent.....	\$16.00
Janitor.....	115.00
Lighting.....	25.55
Heating.....	7.50
Fixtures.....	10.29
Papers and Magazines.....	8.20
Books.....	74.16
Total.....	\$401.91

There were also some donations in wood and in fixtures not entering the cash account, and the rent of the back parlor in which the library was kept was paid by the W. C. T. U. of a separate fund. The headquarters for this time, July 1895 to July 1896, were in the Anderson building and Mrs. Edward Anderson was janitor, a board of directors, elected last year, decided that it would be wiser for the coming year to reduce expenses for rent and care, and put more money into the library. They accordingly moved into the Newell building in July, and have made arrangements with Mr. L. M. Bennett to furnish room, care, heat and lights at a total cost of ten dollars per month. The running expenses for the coming year will therefore be considerably less than one third what they were in the Anderson building and less than one fourth if the rent paid by the W. C. T. U. is included. The library will be open for reading books every week day and the papers and magazines are always accessible in a pleasant room. This heroic reduction in running expenses ought to make it easy to maintain the institution for the coming year and add substantially to the library. The money spent in purchasing books was most judiciously used last year under the library committee, Mrs. R. V. Day, Mrs. John Barnes and Mrs. W. E. Brown, and books representing a larger value were donated; so that the library now contains a most excellent selection. Tickets good for one year are sold for one dollar. Everything realized from the sale of these tickets goes into new books and if the directors can meet the small amount of running expenses by subscription they plan to add all profits of entertainments etc. to the library fund.

The officers and directors at present are as follows: Mrs. Chandler, Pres.; Mrs. John Barnes, Vice-Pres.; Mrs. Wixson, Secretary; Mrs. Hinman, Treasurer; Mesdames Crusoe, Ward, Chafee, Donaldson, Divers, McLaughlin, W. E. Brown, R. V. Day, Cressey, G. G. Hamilton and Will Stevens. There is also an Advisory Board of gentlemen consisting of Messrs W. E. Brown, C. C. Bronson, Chambers, Fendou, Miller, McCormick, Shelton, D. Walker, E. O. Brown, Dr. Hinman and all the pastors of the city ex-officio.

### Ulrich-Reed.

The marriage of George Ulrich and Miss Lillian Reed, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Reed, of Oshkosh, took place at the home of the bride last Tuesday, amid the congratulations and well wishes of relatives and friends. The contracting parties are well known to our people and both enjoy the respect and esteem of their acquaintances.

The groom was for several years a resident of this city and was an old time foreman of this office, in the days when the place was young. He has the good will and friendship of all with whom he came in contact.

The bride is one of the leaders in Oshkosh society and is most favorably spoken of by all. She is a niece of Richard Reed, of this city, and has hosts of friends made during her visits here who wish her unbounded happiness in her new life.

Among those from here who attended the ceremony were: Mr. and Mrs. Richard Reed, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Sturdevant and F. C. Ulrich.

### Chicken Pie Supper.

A chicken pie supper will be given by the M. E. Church ladies next Wednesday in the old bank building.

Menu of Fare:  
Chicken pie, Mashed Potatoes, Waldorf Salad, Brown Bread, Cranberry Jelly, Assorted Cakes, Coffee.

Supper will be ready at 5:30, and can be had for 25 cents.

## Hazehurst.

Dr. Hall is having his winter chicken coop built. The Doctor has the finest lot of chickens in this vicinity.

Mr. T. E. Case, of Fond du Lac, spent a few hours in town Tuesday.

Mr. Albert Morton and Miss Emma Brainer were married at 2:30 p. m. Wednesday at the home of Mr. Pete Swedberg. Miss Emma Stoker was bridesmaid and Mr. Fred Gelow was the best man. The presents were numerous, among them being a silver cake basket, a half dozen knives and forks and a very handsome lamp. A few friends were present in the evening and a very nice time was the verdict. Messrs J. C. White and Adam Cramer rendered several vocal selections. Mr. White's elegant voice was at its best and his comicallities were the light of the evening.

Mr. Jas. S. Timlin returned home Monday from a ten days pleasure trip.

Mr. Geo. Radford is back after a week's visit at Eagle River.

Mr. and Mrs. David Burns were in Minocqua Sunday.

At a charity took place Wednesday evening and the girls walked off with the prize as the boys were coming up. One young man (who we will call Corey) kept several people awake half the night trying to learn how the girls beat him out.

Mrs. Wm. Hillie has been suffering with a slight attack of dysentery but is very much improved.

Misses Maggie and Helen Herron have been called to their home in Centuria by the serious illness of their father.

Mr. Louis McBride was in Minocqua Monday afternoon.

Two pickle nines played a game of ball Sunday. Score 12 to 7 in favor of the "Coxeys." Fisher, who played short, made the sensational play of the year, catching a line fly and putting a runner out between 2nd and 3rd. The double play elicited loud applause and Fisher has ordered a new suit of clothes with a waist of 72 inches.

We heard cries on the train one evening last week and on drawing closer in their direction we saw two young ladies on a truck taking as they said "a buggy ride." We would suggest that they use horses next time instead of mules.

Mr. John Stoker and August Austriche went hunting Monday, each with a double barrel shot gun and a pocket full of shells. All game in the vicinity immediately left for parts unknown and the mighty nimrods after a half mile walk returned without getting their guns dirty.

Mrs. Jesse Sipes who has been confined to her bed for the last few days is very much better.

The Democrats and Populists of the county will undoubtedly fuse on county nominations and the places which Populists will be offered are Clerk of the Court and Register of Deeds. Pat Brennan has decided that he will not run for Sheriff, but for Clerk. There are several candidates for Sheriff, including John Miller, Tom Doyle and Pat Gleason. Patrick Morgan is also in the field. D. H. Walker will doubtless be nominated for District Attorney. A proposition was recently made to the Republicans that if they would endorse the Democrats' choice for Clerk that no other nominations on that ticket would be made, but the Republicans refused it. So a full ticket will undoubtedly be put up.

The annual meeting of the Oneida County Agricultural Society will be held in the Town Hall Monday evening at 8 o'clock, October 5. Officers are to be elected and all members are requested to be present.

Chas. Wilson has announced himself as a candidate for the nomination of clerk of circuit court on the Democrat ticket. See notice in another column.

Come in and the Cash Department Store will demonstrate the fact to you that either gold or silver will buy more goods than ever before.

Engineer Shelton and his crew are this week at work locating the side track lines for the new railroad to the different mills and factories of the city.

It may be hard to make money earn seven per cent.—but it earns 25 per cent. and up if invested at the Cash Department Store.

A number of the cycle club made a trip to Woodboro last Sunday.

Alex. Melroe returned last Friday from his southern trip.

D. H. Lewis and family returned home last Friday from Portage.

Rev. Cressey was in Antigo Tuesday, to take part in the ordination service in the Baptist church there.

Rev. S. A. Sheard, of the Methodist church, has been re-engaged for another year by the directors.

Mrs. LaBarron, of Canada, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Moody, of the town of Pelkan.

Mrs. D. J. Cole started Monday night for Milwaukee and Chicago. She will be absent several weeks.

Those whose subscriptions to magazines are about to expire should attend to the renewal of them at Brunson's.

Archie McIndoe returned to his home in Lima, Ohio, Tuesday evening, after a visit of some weeks to his relatives.

An arc light system for stores will be put in by the lighting company, just as soon as the machinery, which as been ordered, arrives.

Giles Coon, Charley Brown and N. T. Baldwin were up on the Eagle waters after game and fish. Doctor McIndoe was up one day.

The foot ball game Saturday between the Rhinelander and the Lawrence University team promises to be the best of the season.

The chance of the season to get a good fur garment at a reasonable price will be at the fur sale at Gray's next Monday and Tuesday.

Mr. Sheard will preach his last sermon at this conference year at the M. E. Church next Sunday. He will go to conference next Tuesday.

Mark Raymond, who was given a county jail sentence here for appropriating funds of an insurance company, has made an application to Gov. Upham for a pardon.

Casper Faust announces that he will put an addition of considerable size on the electric light plant and put in a feed grinding establishment. It will do custom grinding for the farmers.

Lost—A cream colored mare; weight about 900. High saddle bump at end of mane. Brand on left forward shoulder P. E. D. Information will be thankfully received by CHAS. HAGAN.

The Junior Endeavor Society of Union church will give a program social at the church parlors tomorrow evening to which they cordially invite their friends. The price of admission will be ten cents for adults, five cents for children.

From all accounts Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is a Godsend to the afflicted. There is no advertisement about this; we feel just like saying it.—The DEMOCRAT, Carrollton, Ky. For sale at Palace Drug Store.

Rev. J. H. Chandler will preach at Union Church next Sunday morning on "Faith and Life." At the regular evening service there will be a public installation of the newly elected officers of the Christian Endeavor Society with addresses appropriate to the occasion.

A very pleasant social event took place Wednesday evening at the home of Mr. McKenzie, on the South side, where the marriage of Miss Linnie B. McKenzie and Mr. Fay Wilber Kenyon took place. The contracting parties are both of this city and the city will only be too pleased if they make their home here. The service was performed in the presence of a choice company by Rev. S. A. Sheard of the M. E. church.

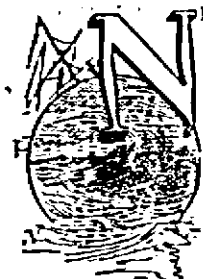
The Oshkosh Times' report of the boxing bout at that place Thursday between Wm. Daniels and the heavy weight pugilist Goldett, was a glaring piece of misrepresentation if the statements of eye witnesses are to be relied on. A letter from a sporting man at Oshkosh stated that Daniels had clearly the best of the contest from the start although his opponent was a heavier man and taller and had longer reach. The bout was an interesting one to the spectators, Goldett being clever and remarkably quick in his moves for a man of his weight. Daniels had decidedly the best of the third round, nearly having his man out of the contest. The fight was, as declared by the referee, a draw and the report that Goldett showed himself the best man of the two in the contest was lacking in justice and without truth. It is not well in an event of this kind to allow personal feeling to enter into a statement of the facts.



# THE STORY TELLER

## BIG JOHN.

BY FRANK H. SWEET.



NEWFOUNDLAND has many wild, desolate stretches of coast, and among them all there is, perhaps, none wilder or more inhospitable than the vicinity of the Bay of Exploits, on the northeast shore. Here the wind is always full of snarls and growls, and the fog is thick and black, and the jagged, fang-like rocks which steal treacherously out under the surface of the water are a menace to coast vessels, and effectively isolate the fishermen from the outside world. But the people are contented and happy, and, as far as they know, prosperous. They have fish and clams and lobsters to eat, and rough clothing enough to keep them from freezing. And, if sometimes they go hungry, they are sure to forget it in the feast of to-morrow, or the next day, or the next, or in that exhilarating time when schools of fish return to the coast. Often there are weeks of continual rough weather, when the winds shriek, and the waves lash themselves against the rocks; and at such times the fishermen haul their boats above tide-water and utilize the hours in mending seines and in making lobster pots and traps.

It was during such a week as this that the pleasure yacht Explorer lost her course and went to pieces on the rocks south of Twillington Island. The sea was high from long-continued gales, and the air was thick with snow and frozen particles of spray; but the first signal of distress brought the fishermen out in their boats, and though one of them never returned, all the passengers of the Explorer were brought safely to land and apportioned among the households of the little hamlet.

The next morning these rescued passengers went down on the beach in storm-coats and ulsters and gazed out across the boiling expanse of water toward where the yacht had been, and then looked at each other with disquieted faces. There was little left of the Explorer now—only a few broken and twisted planks along the beach at tide-mark—and they had learned that the wilderness of snow-covered hills and valleys behind them were impassable at this season.

"Well," said a short, fat man, ingenuously, "it is a clear case of mistaken charity. If there is a choice between drowning and an unmitigated, unvaried, indefinite diet of fish, it is most assuredly against the fish. What do you say, my lord?"

The person addressed, a tall, handsome man, of middle age, and evidently the head of the party, looked down indulgently.

"It is a sad thing, doctor, to meet a case of utter subjection to appetite," he said. "For my part, I prefer fish diet to being diet for fish. And really, it seems almost too bad that these brave fellows should have gone to the trouble of rescuing you last night. Ah! but it was a grand sight, though." His eyes twinkled. "I have led forlorn hopes on the battle field, but never where the odds were so terrible as that hissing, whistling, thundering sea. And that reminds me, we have not yet thanked the grand, old white-haired man, who was the guiding spirit of the fishermen. I have a shrewd idea that but for him we would not be here now."

He turned to a boy who was watching them with big, round eyes.

"Can you tell me where the old man is, my lad—the one with the long, white hair?"

"Big John. He likely out fishin'."

"Not in this sea?"

"The boy nodded."

"He don't mind it," lowering his voice, "where other folks drown, he goes. There's plenty think him spelled."

"What?"

"Spelled—by a haunt, you know. Let him have the spell he no fear 'em' kill. But who are you?" bluntly.

"Robert Esleigh."

"The fat man called you my lord."

"Oh, that is just a name they call some of the people in my country. But come, ladies and gentlemen," to his party, "this weather is too harsh for unaccustomed exposure. Suppose you return to shelter, and leave me to wander about the village awhile. I wish to meet and thank each of the fishermen for last night's work, and, if possible, to make some arrangement for our departure."

He stood for a few moments longer, gazing out at the raging sea, then, with the boy accompanying him, walked down the beach to where several fishermen were hauling a seine which they owned in common.

He walked from one to another, talking about the work, about the weather, about their struggle of the previous night. And little by little he learned that there was scarcely a point on the whole Newfoundland coast as lovely as this Bay of Exploits; that the fishing season had been good, and that the supply, salted down, would be amply sufficient to keep them all until herring returned; that it would be discourteous to offer payment for their entertainment; and lastly, that they might have to remain a week, a month, two months, according to the weather and the condition of the mailboat. During the summer this link with the outside world appeared every two weeks, but in bad weather, as one old boatman said: "It came when it came."

"Eef the good weather was now ar-

rive," he continued, as he dexterously drove home a piece of oakum and covered it with red lead and putty. "Why we would put you into our boats and head for St. John's; but at this season it would be death for the demoiselles. Our homes are small, but they are better than the open sea."

"Indeed they are," heartily, "and he assured we appreciate them to the full extent. But can you tell me where to find the tall, white-haired man who directed the rescue last night? I have not seen him since."

"Eh! Big John? You should seek him on the sea. Always he is there, except Sunday. To-day is Saturday. To-morrow he will be here. In the morning he will have Sunday school; then he will give us older people a discourse. In the afternoon he will teach the children how to trade; and those of us who are ill will go to him and find out what is the matter and get medicine. Big John is a busy man, and Sunday is his busiest day."

"Ah! he is not one of you, then?"

"One of us!" raising his eyebrows. "Non, non! Could you not tell from his calmness and his way of giving commands that he had been a great soldier somewhere, some time? I know nothing of him but what I have seen, only I have eyes and I have ears."

The next day many curious glances were directed toward the bowed, massive figure of Big John as he moved about the village.

Most of the shipwrecked party went to his Sunday school, and remained to listen to his discourse to the fishermen. In the afternoon several of the ladies volunteered to assist him in teaching the children, and among them was a fair, queenly woman whom her companions addressed as Lady Esleigh.

This woman seemed to exert an extraordinary influence over the old man. He made pretexts for hovering about her, and appeared to engage her in conversation merely to listen to her voice.

Lord Esleigh looked perplexed.

"Why, man alive," broke in the doctor, expressively, "how'd you get hold of that story? I thought nobody in the world knew it but Lord Henry and I. He told me about it soon after it happened, and I verily believed has always felt himself partly responsible for his brother being drowned. You see, it was something like this: Henry was a reckless chap, who spent most of the revenue, while his older brother, John, buried himself in his books, and was content for Henry to spend the money, so long as he did not get in debt. But this came at last, and in rather a disgraceful way, I believe. Anyhow, there

was a tiff between the brothers, and Henry grew angry and made a pass, and in warding it off, John thrust his sword through Henry's arm, making an ugly flesh wound. Henry became unconscious, and in horror and remorse John hurried down to his yacht and put to sea. At least that is Lord Henry's supposition. When he recovered consciousness, he went to the castle and told a story about being set upon by footpads. That night there was a terrible gale, and the next day a few broken spars of Lord John's yacht drifted upon the rocks. It was a bad job, but the shock of it was the making of Lord Henry. To-day a fiercer man cannot be found in all England, and there is not a servant or tenant on the place but would lay down his life for him if need be."

Big John had listened to this recital with a strange light glowing in his deep-sunken eyes. And as he listened, his tall figure became more erect, and his bowed shoulders straightened themselves unconsciously. As the voice ceased, he slipped the silver ring from his finger and gave it to Lord Esleigh.

"It is for your wife—Clotilde," he said, simply. "Tell her to let it keep in mind the old fisherman who became interested in her to-day, and through him, her own father who died so many years ago. And now God bless you. We shall not meet again."

"But why not go back with us?" urged Lord Esleigh, impetuously. "You say you have friends there; and we will be only too glad to give you a home and care for you all your life. Think what you have done for us, man."

Big John shook his head.

"I am of use here," he said, "and I like the people; and besides, what could a rough fisherman of 20 years' exposure do among the polished ladies and gentlemen of a castle? I have not many years left, and they can best be passed among my people here. But I thank you for the offer."

"At least we will meet again?"

"No, I saw the mail boat beating off shore just before dark. She will be in to-morrow and will take you to St. John's, and from there you can return to England. I leave at daylight to examine my lobster pots and seines; and now, once more, good-by and God bless you." He opened the door, and as they passed out, Lord Esleigh looked at him with a sudden, half-comprehending scrutiny, then shook his head, as though in decision of some preposterous idea. Big John listened until the sound of their footsteps died away in the darkness. "Good-by—little Clotilde," he said, and then closed the door softly. N. Y. Ledger.

"You are Robert, Lord Esleigh," he said at last, musingly. "I can see the same frank, open face and noble car-

riage that distinguishes the family. Nay," as his guest started. "Do not mind the garrulity of an old man who is curious to know something of his former associates. I should not have spoken, but your friend here has made insinuations against my possession of the Sedwike signet ring, and has implied that some explanation might be required. As to your identity, I have seen your father and grandfather, and to-day I heard them call Clotilde—er, your wife—Lady Esleigh. I could guess the rest."

"Who are you?"

"It does not matter. Perhaps I was a servant at Sedwike castle, possibly a gamekeeper or tenant, or perhaps even a guest. At any rate, I am interested in the place, and once had my friends and acquaintances there. You say Lord Sedwike was drowned. Did the little girl, Clotilde, succeed to the estate?"

"It will be hers after the death of her uncle Henry, the present Lord Sedwike. He has no children."

"Henry, the present Lord Sedwike?"

Big John passed his hand across his forehead in a dazed sort of way. "I do not understand. John Sedwike was drowned, and—his brother Henry was murdered at about the same time. Little Clotilde was the only one left of the family."

Lord Esleigh looked perplexed.

"Why, man alive," broke in the doctor, expressively, "how'd you get hold of that story? I thought nobody in the world knew it but Lord Henry and I. He told me about it soon after it happened, and I verily believed has always felt himself partly responsible for his brother being drowned. You see, it was something like this: Henry was a reckless chap, who spent most of the revenue, while his older brother, John, buried himself in his books, and was content for Henry to spend the money, so long as he did not get in debt. But this came at last, and in rather a disgraceful way, I believe. Anyhow, there

was a tiff between the brothers, and Henry grew angry and made a pass, and in warding it off, John thrust his sword through Henry's arm, making an ugly flesh wound. Henry became unconscious, and in horror and remorse John hurried down to his yacht and put to sea. At least that is Lord Henry's supposition. When he recovered consciousness, he went to the castle and told a story about being set upon by footpads. That night there was a terrible gale, and the next day a few broken spars of Lord John's yacht drifted upon the rocks. It was a bad job, but the shock of it was the making of Lord Henry. To-day a fiercer man cannot be found in all England, and there is not a servant or tenant on the place but would lay down his life for him if need be."

Big John had listened to this recital with a strange light glowing in his deep-sunken eyes. And as he listened, his tall figure became more erect, and his bowed shoulders straightened themselves unconsciously. As the voice ceased, he slipped the silver ring from his finger and gave it to Lord Esleigh.

"It is for your wife—Clotilde," he said, simply. "Tell her to let it keep in mind the old fisherman who became interested in her to-day, and through him, her own father who died so many years ago. And now God bless you. We shall not meet again."

"But why not go back with us?" urged Lord Esleigh, impetuously. "You say you have friends there; and we will be only too glad to give you a home and care for you all your life. Think what you have done for us, man."

Big John shook his head.

"I am of use here," he said, "and I like the people; and besides, what could a rough fisherman of 20 years' exposure do among the polished ladies and gentlemen of a castle? I have not many years left, and they can best be passed among my people here. But I thank you for the offer."

"At least we will meet again?"

"No, I saw the mail boat beating off shore just before dark. She will be in to-morrow and will take you to St. John's, and from there you can return to England. I leave at daylight to examine my lobster pots and seines; and now, once more, good-by and God bless you." He opened the door, and as they passed out, Lord Esleigh looked at him with a sudden, half-comprehending scrutiny, then shook his head, as though in decision of some preposterous idea. Big John listened until the sound of their footsteps died away in the darkness. "Good-by—little Clotilde," he said, and then closed the door softly. N. Y. Ledger.

"You are Robert, Lord Esleigh," he said at last, musingly. "I can see the same frank, open face and noble car-

riage that distinguishes the family. Nay," as his guest started. "Do not mind the garrulity of an old man who is curious to know something of his former associates. I should not have spoken, but your friend here has made insinuations against my possession of the Sedwike signet ring, and has implied that some explanation might be required. As to your identity, I have seen your father and grandfather, and to-day I heard them call Clotilde—er, your wife—Lady Esleigh. I could guess the rest."

"Who are you?"

"It does not matter. Perhaps I was a servant at Sedwike castle, possibly a gamekeeper or tenant, or perhaps even a guest. At any rate, I am interested in the place, and once had my friends and acquaintances there. You say Lord Sedwike was drowned. Did the little girl, Clotilde, succeed to the estate?"

"It will be hers after the death of her uncle Henry, the present Lord Sedwike. He has no children."

"Henry, the present Lord Sedwike?"

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## IN CYCLEDOM.

### AMERICAN WHEELS.

They Are in Growing Demand in All Parts of the World.

During the ten months between July, 1893, and April, 1896, the value of bicycles furnished by the United States to Europe "and the rest of mankind" has exceeded \$1,000,000. Prior to July, 1893, the exportation of American wheels was too trifling for consideration. It is the American tourist that has been the missionary of the American bicycle manufacturer. Young America went abroad and took his wheel with him—his wheel also. Along the shady lanes of England, on the smooth causeways of Ireland, along the banks of the Rhine on the prado of Madrid, on the boulevards of Paris, in Vienna, and in St. Petersburg, the American wheel was seen, and its lightness and strength admired. And so foreign markets were opened to American makers.

The foreign trade is but in its infancy. The returns for May show that from New York alone wheels of the value of \$220,176 were exported. This is a rate of more than \$2,600,000 a year. The shipments for May are classified thus by the New York Commercial Bulletin:

Austria	1,200
Belgium	1,200
Denmark	1,200
France	1,200
Germany	1,200
Italy	1,200
Netherlands	1,200
Portugal	1,200
Russia ( Baltic)	1,200
Sweden and Norway	1,200
England	1,200
Ireland	1,200
Spain	1,200
Switzerland	1,200
United States	1,200
Canada	1,200
Central America	1,200
Caribbean Sea	1,200
Cuba	1,200
Porto Rico	1,200
Chile	1,200
Colombia	1,200
Ecuador	1,200
British Guiana	1,200
Uruguay	1,200
Venezuela	1,200
China	1,200
British East Indies	1,200
Japan	1,200
British Australasia	1,200
Portuguese Africa	1,200
Total	120,176

This is a fine showing for the first year of development. There are potentialities of the American wheel beyond what imagination as yet has conceived of.

### NEW REPAIR STAND.

Designed for Use of Those Who Care for Their Own Wheels.

One of the latest additions to the long list of bicycle novelties and conveniences is the repair stand and bench. It combines the recommendations of utility and cheapness, and is designed for the use of cyclists who care for their own wheels, as well as for repairers. The wheel is placed in an inverted position on the bench, the saddle being held in place by cleats, while upright supports at the other end of the bench, with adjustable pegs, serve to retain the handle-bars. Under the shelf of the bench is a drawer for tools or materials.

One of the claims of the inventor is that the device not only holds the wheel in a convenient position and height for work, but believes the tire from pressure when they are repaired.

A novel feature of the invention is its introduction in cycling road houses and at cycling resorts. Every wheelman has had unpleasant experience of the absence of a simple kit of tools for emergency repairs. A number of the boulevard inns and other rendezvous for cyclists have purchased the little bench, equipped it with tools, and placed it at the service of their patrons within a week or two. The idea of a repair kit in an emergency is attractive enough to commend its originator to the good graces of wheelmen.—Chicago Tribune.

Ride Rainbow Hued Wheels.

Although nearly all the leading manufacturers of bicycles endeavor to maintain a standard color in the wheels they manufacture, there seems to be a craze for colored wheels, which is a frequent cause of delay in the delivery of machines ordered. Black is the favorite, and is likely to remain so for a long time, but the shades of green, maroon, blue, and bronze are now popular, and especially in the cheaper grades of wheels any color desired is furnished. The wheel is now often bought to match the costume of the rider, and causes the manufacturer endless trouble in making the two match.

Over-Indulgence Is Dangerous.

It is possible for wheelmen to injure themselves physically by an over-indulgence in wheeling. In taking to the exercise ravenously at the start of their cycling careers. As soon as a person buys a wheel the first thought is for a spin over the country roads. Considerable discretion should be exercised in this respect. Begin by taking short rides, and increase them in proportion to the strength developed. By following this method it will relieve the rider of many strains and still points that always ensue when wheelmen exhaust themselves by riding too much at the outset.

Short and Sharp.

"Now that you've tried the new girl, Marie, how does she answer?"

"Like a snapping turtle. I'm afraid to speak to her."—Detroit Free Press.

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## AGAINST HIS WILL.

The editor was disgusted and no wonder!

It was the dull season and the Scrutator was compelled to resort to such padding in order to fill the daily measure expected by its subscribers; it was even obliged to print copious extracts from other publications—a thing only to be done as a last resource by any paper of spirit! Yet at this particular time a celebrity, a real celebrity, came for a few days' stay to Oakhampton, and refused to be interviewed!

Why he came was a mystery, but that he had come was a fact, though from the editor's point of view he might just as well have stayed away. The celebrity's unobtrusive disposition on the subject of interviewing had preceded him; he was perhaps the only man of note in two continents who had not submitted to the ordeal. In moments of self-depreciation he was wont to say that that was his greatest claim to distinction; but even this reputation had not daunted the hopes of our editor, who felt convinced that the surest disinclination must give way before the charm and fact of the most valuable member of the Scrutator's staff. But the fact, the charm, had no opportunity of producing their usual effect; they might as well have been nonexistent. Celebrity, from the privacy of a hotel sitting-room, sent down a curt message of absolute refusal.

No wonder, then, as we said before, the editor was disgusted.

As he meditated on the provokingness of things in general and of the celebrity in particular, he found his thoughts running into such eloquent and well-founded periods that he instinctively drew pen and paper toward him and wrote an editorial, which, if the celebrity had read it, would have made him feel very small indeed.

The article clearly proved that what the public demanded it must have (for the public spell with a capital P was as sacred to the editor as Humanity (spelt with a capital H) is to the followers of Auguste Comte. The individual as such exists not for his own sake, but for the sake of the public in one case, or of Humanity in the other. The article further demonstrated that celebrities would not exist without a public. (How could anyone become celebrated on a desert island, for instance?) If, then, it is to the public that the celebrity owes his being, and the public manifests a curiosity as to the opinions on things in general of any celebrity in particular, the public has a right to know those opinions, and how could it know them better than through the columns of the Scrutator?

But our editor was not always in this displeased frame of mind. As a rule he was the most genial of men, and such he looked that same evening as he sat smoking his cigar on the gallery of a handsome house in Clarence avenue. His companion was his niece, a young girl with a pretty face and figure, and a mischievous look in her dark eyes which was particularly fascinating. She was discoursing about the dearest wish of her heart—that she should become a regular writer for the Scrutator.

But her uncle pooh-poohed the idea; she was too young, too inexperienced, too pretty, and at any rate it was impossible to become a writer by simply talking about it. "Why," continued he, "do you not write something and show me what you can do?"

"I have written several stories, as you know, but you won't look at them," replied the girl.

"Oh, no, the Scrutator does not want stories. Write me an article on some subject which will interest the public."

"But, what subjects do interest the public, uncle dear? You only laugh at me if I suggest one."

"Oh, come now—you can't expect a poor editor to suggest subjects for you as well as read your articles. Make your own choice. The world is all before you where to choose."

"That's just what bewilders me; it is so hard to choose. If only I had something definite to go upon—or if—(coaxingly)—you would just look at one of my stories."

But the editor vouchsafed no reply to this, so his niece went on: "My firm conviction is that I should make a splendid interviewer. I should enjoy it, too. At college I could always get the girls to tell me anything I wanted to know."

The editor laughed.

"Why not become a detective at once?" said he.

"I wish I could," sighed the girl. But her uncle was not attending; he was looking at a cyclist who was spinning rapidly past the house.

"That's the man!" he exclaimed, "that's Camberton!"

"Oh, that man!"—for Kittie knew all about the editor's grievance with the celebrity—"he passes here every day. I have met him several times lately when I have been out on my morning ride. I wondered who he was."

"Well, I must go now," said her uncle, as he glanced at his watch. "Good night, child," and then, as an afterthought: "Tell you what, Kittie, if you can manage to interview Camberton I'll do anything you like," and with a laugh as though he had made a tremendous joke, the editor departed, leaving Kittie to her thoughts, which, as the poet says of the thoughts of youth, were "long, long thoughts."

## II.

Early next morning two cyclists might have been seen wheeling up Clarence avenue. The one in front was a man, big and distinguished-looking—a man whom to see was to remember. The second cyclist was a young girl, who kept always at about the same distance from the man in front.

After awhile the man turned from the main avenue into a road which led into the country. The girl followed, and when the few houses in the road were passed she began to scorch and was soon ahead of the man, who noticed

with admiration the erect way in which she sat in spite of the speed at which she was going. She wore a dark skirt and pale pink blouse, which made a pretty bit of color in the landscape, the man thought, as his eyes traveled from her to the far blue distance.

When his gaze sought the fair cyclist again he found that she was seated on the road, her wheel lying beside her. The man wondered how she had managed to fall, for the road was good, and she had seemed to be perfect mistress of her bicycle. No one else was in sight, so he must perform dismount and go to her assistance. "I hope you are not much hurt," he said, with grave solicitude.

"Oh, I hope not," said the girl, with a smile, which she managed to make pathetic. "I feel very much shaken, and I think I have strained my ankle a little, but if I rest for a few minutes I shall be all right."

So with the man's assistance she got up and seated herself on a tree trunk lying near.

"May I," he asked, courteously, "go to your home and send you some assistance?"

"Oh, dear no," in a tone of alarm, "it would frighten them to death. I am not much hurt. If you could kindly wait a few minutes and then help me to mount—I don't think I could mount alone. I feel nervous."

"I am at your service," replied her companion; "your wheel, at any rate, is none the worse."

For, ardent cyclist that he was, if his first look had been for the rider, his second had been for the wheel.

"So much the better, but see how I have torn my skirt. I must mend it, or perhaps it would catch and throw me again."

So saying, she drew from her pocket a dainty little case, from which she produced thimble, needle and thread, and then began sewing her torn skirt. The man watched her nimble fingers with admiration. She was a graceful little person and looked very demure as she sat with bent head, her mischievous eyes fixed on her work.

"I love cycling!" she exclaimed—"don't you?"

The man confessed that he did, and she displayed such interest in what he said that he told her the story of a cycling trip he had taken last summer, and from that, encouraged by her gentle questioning, he spoke of many things, and the girl listened intently. But at last she felt that she could remember no more, and that made her realize that she was equal to her return trip, so she prettily explained that she felt quite recovered from her fall and asked her companion to be good enough to help her to mount. He acquiesced almost reluctantly, for it had been a pleasant half hour to him.

She paused a minute. "I don't know how to thank you for what you have done for me," she cast her eyes down, for they were full of laughter. She was wondering what the editor would say.

"You make too much of it," he said, for how could he know what was in her mind? "I am glad I was able to be of any assistance to you. It was a fortunate thing that I happened to be so close behind."

She did not think it necessary to tell him that but for that she would not have fallen!

"I am sorry to say that I am leaving the city this evening," the man went on, "or I would venture to ask permission to call on you."

"You are leaving this evening? I am sorry, too."

But the dimples in her face belied her words.

A courtly bow, a word of adieu and she was off like a bird. He watched her out of sight, and as he mounted his own wheel it vaguely occurred to him that from a strained ankle, however slight, she had recovered very completely.

Her little feet did swift work with the pedals, it is true, but when she reached home her pen traveled almost more swiftly over sheet after sheet of paper, as she wrote with marvelous correctness the opinions and remarks of the man who had never been interviewed.

After all, he found himself unable to leave the city that evening, but the first train next morning carried him away. The boys were calling the papers on the station platform, and so a copy of the Scrutator found its way into his valise.

When he looked at it his own name caught his eye. In lettering so big that it is usually reserved for a presidential election or for the chances of a war with Great Britain, to his own vast amazement he saw:

"INTERVIEWED AT LAST.  
Mr. Camberton's Opinions on Cycling.  
What He Thinks of Our City."

As he read, his look of exasperation gave place to a smile, for he was one of those fortunate ones who can enjoy a joke at their own expense, till finally he burst into a laugh so hearty that his fellow passengers wished they could enjoy the joke with him.

"The little jade," he muttered; "if ever I trust a woman again, I'll be—"

But the expression was so utterly unlike what one would expect from a celebrity that it had better remain unrecorded.—N. O. Times-Democrat.

## Camels in Spain.

Camels have domesticated themselves in southern Spain—the only spot in Europe where they may be seen in a wild state. Some 40 years ago a herd was brought over from Africa, and as no use could be made of the creatures—they were turned loose to shift for themselves. The camels flourished and increased, and now seem quite at home in the district between Seville and Cordova.

A 463-carat Burmah ruby, the largest ruby ever cut, so far is known, was bought in a London jeweler's sale recently for \$40,000. A one-carat blue diamond brought \$3,000, and a 140-grain black pearl, once belonging to Queen Isabella II. of Spain, \$5,750.

## PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

"Dobby tells me that he can carry immense sums in his head." "Perhaps so, but he never carries over 50 cents in his pockets."—Detroit Free Press.

"Is Miss Sampson indifferent to suitors?" "Yes; if a man left his heart in her keeping, she would probably use it to prop up her window."—Chicago Record.

"Farmer's Wife—"I hope you are not afraid of work." Tramp (uneasily)—"I ain't exactly afraid, mum; but I always feel fidgety when there's anything like that about."—Tit-Bits.

"You don't mean to say that this stingy old maid has given you ten marks for telling her fortune?" "Indeed I do. I told her she would meet with an accident before she was 24 years old."—Hillegend Blatter.

"Has your wife learned to ride a wheel?" "No; but she has been taking cooking lessons, and about every morning she goes into the kitchen and has a scorching competition with the cook."—Indianapolis Journal.

"Trained Down—Wickshire—"You seem to be pretty well trained down since you got your wheel, and yet I never see you riding." Mudge—"I don't have to ride. It keeps me thin worrying about the payments."—Indianapolis Journal.

"I say, captain," said a young Englishman on board an American clipper, "that flag of yours has not floated in every breeze and over every sea for a thousand years, has it?" "No, it ain't," replied the captain, "but it has licked one that has."—Youth's Companion.

"The Prince Surprised.—"It seems to me they make a great deal of to-do about the prince of Wales winning a Derby," said young Mrs. Torkins. "Are the papers still talking about it?" asked the caller. "Yes, I don't think it's anything much to win a Derby. Charley told me yesterday that he expects to win two silk hats on our election."—Washington Star.

## TEACHING THEM ENGLISH.

Young Foreigners Taught Our Language by Object Lessons.

The simple and effective method of teaching English to the children of Italians, Portuguese, Polish and German Jews, used profitably in the North end schools of Boston, might profitably be adopted by other cities which are obliged to face the fact that within their borders are thousands of foreign children who know nothing of the customs, institutions or language of this country. A writer in the Boston Transcript thus describes the method:

The children, within a few days after their arrival, are sent to the public schools, as a rule without compulsion, and here they are first of all taught the English language. It is done by a system of object lessons. The teachers in the elementary rooms are young women, as men would not be patient enough to accomplish the best results.

The teacher may point to her eye and say: "This is my eye," repeating it several times and requiring the pupils to repeat it in unison. Other portions of the body are pointed out in a similar manner, and then familiar objects in the room are in the same way brought to the attention of the children.

Later, when they have made sufficient progress in the language, it becomes desirable to teach the different tenses. To accomplish this a boy or girl is directed to run slowly around the room, when the teacher and children say in unison:

"The boy is running," repeating the sentence several times. The boy is then told to halt, and the teacher and pupils say in unison: "That boy did run." Again: "That boy is standing still." "That boy can run." "That boy is walking." "That boy walks fast." "I can walk." "I can run." "I did walk," etc.

These and other sentences, as they are spoken, are written on the blackboard by the teacher and the pupils write them on their slates. Thus they are taught the language and taught to spell, read and write almost simultaneously.

## AN ENGLISH VIEW.

England and Russia Can Never Be Friends.

The truth is that Great Britain and Russia are too big ever to agree for any time. We believe that to our race will fall the ultimate supremacy of the world; Russia believes exactly the same of herself. Sooner or later the two ambitions must collide, and we had better be making ready for that great day at once. To allow Russia to absorb all possible strength before the conflict is to put a premium on defeat and ruin.

What, then, does England want? We want, above all, a new eastern policy and a definite one—such a policy as is pigeonholed in the bureaux of St. Petersburg. We have cast China overboard; we might ballast the ship with Japan. We talk of Japan as a friendly power, and even as an ally, but with what warrant? Inasmuch as we put no pressure on her to abandon her Chinese conquests, and were the first western power to recognize her adolescence by compromising the privileges of extra-territoriality, it is probable that she harbors less resentment toward us than toward Russia. But we have done nothing for her; on the contrary, we have made a singular exhibition of impotence at the recent crisis of her national life, and such an exhibition is apt to depreciate the value of the exhibitor's friendship.

If we are to ally with Japan we must be prepared to fight for her if it is necessary. In some years she will command a navy which, with our own China squadron, could easily sweep the Pacific, while on land she will dispose of half a million trained men. Only, if we want the aid of this force we must not repeat the pitiful abandonment of the Chinese policy. In one word, alliance or no alliance, we ought to be clear what we will fight for.—Blackwood's Magazine.

## A GETTYSBURG SURVIVOR.

Milton F. Sweet Speaks of His Experiences Since the War.

From the Journal-Times, St. Cloud, Minn.

Each day, each month, each year, the Grand Army of the Republic is growing smaller. Most each hour is some veteran of the rebellion responding to the call of the Great Commander and joining the army of the silent majority. At such an alarming rate is the death rate increasing among the army members that statisticians tell us that it will be but a few years before the Veterans will be but a memory. It is for this reason that the entire public is interested to hear of the recovery from sickness of a comrade.

James M. McKelvey Post G. A. R., of St. Cloud, Minnesota, contains one such, Milton F. Sweet. No man stands higher in the community than does he and through his integrity and honesty of conviction he has won the respect of all who know him. Mr. Sweet has for many years been a resident of Minnesota, and for the past ten years has resided in this city, where he is engaged in the manufacture of carpets. He is a fifty-one year old man. He served in the war three years and seven months, with Company G, New York, participating in sixty battles, including Gettysburg.

During the war Mr. Sweet contracted heart disease, which was accompanied by excessive nervousness. As age increased his symptoms grew worse and many were the remedies resorted to by him without the slightest relief.

We will let Mr. Sweet tell the story in his own words. "Six months ago, at the suggestion of a comrade, who had been benefited by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, I began their use, and I very cheerfully state that they have brought me back to my normal state of health, and I have been greatly benefited by their use, where everything else I took failed to give me the relief I sought for."

When interviewed, Mr. Sweet felt so grateful for the good that he had received through Dr. Williams' Pink Pills that he did not have the slightest hesitancy in going on record. His word is considered by all who know him as the truth, and this section, Mr. Sweet is not the only one in Stearns County who is using this celebrated medicine and with equally good results.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of June, 1900.

JAMES H. STEARNS, Notary Public, Stearns County, Minn.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such disorders as: general debility, nervous prostration, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effect of influenza, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexion, all forms of weakness, either in male or female. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price. A box of six boxes for \$2.50 (they are never sold in bulk or by the 100), by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

Poor Young Max—"Why do you treat me so unkindly? I'm a handsome girl. Treat me kindly! Why do you do me mean? Haven't I told you I wouldn't marry you?"—Somerville Journal.

## The Garden South.

The South is destined to be, and is rapidly becoming, the garden of the United States. Here life is easier to live, the rigorous winters do not cut up the fruits of the soil, the summer, nor are the summers so trying as many northern people have supposed. "I used to live only half the year," said a northern farmer recently settled in the south, "and I used to work all the time then. Now I work half the time and live all the year through."

Home-seekers' excursion tickets will be sold over the Moon Route to nearly all points in the south at the rate of one first class fare (one way); tickets good returning on any Tuesday or Friday within 21 days from date of sale. Laborers and others are allowed. These excursions start (and tickets are sold) Aug. 17, 18 and 21; Sept. 1, 14, 15, Oct. 5, 6, 19 and 20. Call on any agent of the Moon Route for further information, or address Frank J. Kean, U. S. A., Chicago.

Miss Quizz—"Do you believe all the disagreeable things you read in the newspapers?" Miss Quizz—"I do if they are about people I know."—Roxbury Gazette.

## \$400 Trunk Farms in Virginia.

September 1st and 15th and October 6 and 20 Home-Seekers' Excursion tickets will be sold from points in the west and northwest over the Big Four Route and Chesapeake and Ohio Ry. to Virginia at one fare plus \$1 for the round trip. These who have investigated the state are of one opinion, that Virginia is the best state in the Union for day farmers. Stated in the doors of the great eastern markets with cheap transportation and a perfect climate it has advantages that cannot be overestimated. Small farms may be had for \$10 per acre and upward according to location and improvement. For descriptive pamphlets, Virginia, the desirable farm and excursion rates address U. S. Tarrin, N. W. P. A., C. & O. Big Four Route, 241 Clark St., Chicago.

"Tell me a story, grandma." "What kind of a story do you want, Tommy?" "Tell me a story with plenty of ravens and candy in it and a dog."—Texas Sifter.

## The Modern Beauty.

Thrives on good food and sunshine, with plenty of exercise in the open air. Her form glows with health and her face blooms with its beauty. If her system needs the cleansing action of a laxative remedy, she uses the gentle and most effective of all. Made by the California Fig Syrup Company.

Social Risks.—"Why is it considered unlucky to look at a funeral procession from under an umbrella?" "Some fellow might want to borrow it."—Chicago Record.

Very low rates will be made by the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway for excursions of August 15th, September 1st, 15th and 20th, to the south, for Home-seekers and Harvesters. For particulars apply to the nearest local agent, or address James H. Kean, Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt., St. Louis, Mo.

Every little man who becomes suddenly great should buy a bicycle, in order to conceal his strut.

After six years' suffering, I was cured by Pils' Cure.—MRS. THOMSON, 277 Ohio Ave., Allegheny, Pa., March 17, '94.

It is the quick nostrums that gather in the doctors.—Texas Sifter.

## HOT SPRINGS, VA.

Via "Big Four" and "C. & O." Routes—Perfect Fall Climate—2,300 Feet Elevation—Magnificent Mountain Surroundings—Most Curative Baths Known. From Chicago, St. Louis, Peoria and all points tributary, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Detroit, Toledo, Sandusky, Springfield, Bay and intermediate points, the "Big Four Route" have through vestibuled trains daily to Cincinnati, magnificently equipped with Buffet Parlor Cars, Dining Cars and Warner Sleeping Cars. Direct connection made in Central Union Station, Cincinnati, with the beautiful trains of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, without transfer across the city. Write any agent "Big Four" for full particulars, or address D. H. Martin, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, or E. O. McDermick, Passenger Train Manager "Big Four Route," Cincinnati, O.

As Atchison boy of 13 carries such a wonderful list of improbable anecdotes in his head, that his parents have decided to make an evangelist of him.—Atchison Globe.


Trips Undertaken for Health's Sake. Will be rendered more beneficial, and the fatigues of travel counteracted, if the voyager will take along with him Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and use that protective and enabling tonic, serve invigorant and appetizer regularly. Impurities in air and water is neutralized by it, and it is a matchless tranquilizer and regulator of the stomach, liver and bowels. It cures malaria, rheumatism, and a tendency to kidney and bladder ailments.

Ellis—"I heard something mean about you to-day." Stella—"I thought you looked pleased."—Town Topics.

A dose in Time Saves Nine of Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar for Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Brassy Cough, etc., etc.

Marriage is like all other troubles; the people have a good time while getting into it. Law is drudgery only when we do not put heart in our work.—Ram's Horn.

Hair's Catarrh Cure Is a Constitutional Cure. Price 75c. If people hate you, you probably deserve it.—Atchison Globe.



### Blooming Health...

secured to every woman by the use of

## Warner's Safe Cure

Thousands of afflicted women have been cured by its use.

### Why not You?

A Purely Vegetable Preparation.  
A Remedy with a Remarkable Record.

Large bottle or new style smaller one at your druggist. Write for Medical Blank free. Warner's Safe Cure Co., Rochester, N. Y.

### OPIMUM and WHISKY habits cured. Book sent FREE. Dr. R. M. Woolley, Atlanta, Ga.

A. N. K.—G. 1623.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please state that you saw the advertisement in this paper.

## The Ins and Outs of It.

If you get best wear out of a coat, best work must have gone into it. You can't get good broad out of poor flour.

Moral: You can't get the best out of anything, unless the best is in it; and the best has to be put in before it can be taken out. Now, we have a rule to test those sarsaparillas with a big "best" on the bottle. "Tell us what's put in you and we'll decide for ourselves about the best." That's fair. But these modest sarsaparillas say: "Oh! we can't tell. It's a secret. Have faith in the label."... Stop! There's one exception; one sarsaparilla that has no secret to hide. It's Ayer's. If you want to know what goes into Ayer's Sarsaparilla, ask your doctor to write for the formula. Then you can satisfy yourself that you get the best of the sarsaparilla argument when you get Ayer's.

Any doubt left? Get the "Carebook." It tells doubts but cures doubters. Address: J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.



"A Good Foundation."

## Battle Ax PLUG

Lay your foundation with "Battle Ax." It is the corner stone of economy. It is the one tobacco that is both BIG and GOOD. There is no better. There is no other 5-cent plug as large. Try it and see for yourself.

ESTABLISHED 1879.

MINNEAPOLIS. WOODWARD & CO. DULUTH. GRAIN COMMISSION. BRANCH—CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE. ORDERS FOR FUTURE DELIVERY EXECUTED IN ALL MARKETS.

## THE NEW NORTH.

BISHOP & OGDEN, Publishers.

For President—  
WM. McKINLEY, of Ohio.  
For Vice-President—  
GARRET A. HOBART,  
of New Jersey.

Platform: A chance to earn a dollar with  
the promise that it shall not be fifty cents.

For Governor—  
EDWARD SCOTFIELD, of Oconto.  
For Lieutenant Governor—  
EMIL E. SCHILL, of Manitowish.  
For Secretary of State—  
HENRY CASSON, of Vernon.  
For Treasurer—  
NEWELL A. PETERSON, of Barron.  
For Attorney General—  
W. H. MYLREA, of Marathon.  
For Superintendent of Public Instruction—  
JOHN G. EMERY, of Dane.  
For Railroad Commissioner—  
DUNCAN J. MCKENZIE, of Buffalo.  
For Insurance Commissioner—  
WM. A. FRICKE, of Milwaukee.

For Member of Congress, 9th District—  
ALEXANDER STEWART,  
of Marathon.

For State Senator—  
E. H. WINCHESTER, of Price.

For Member of Assembly—  
GEO. H. CLARK, of Oneida.

### COUNTY TREAS.

For Sheriff—  
W. T. STEVENS.  
For County Clerk—  
THAS. WOODCOCK.  
For County Clerk—  
GEORGE W. PORTER.  
For Clerk of Court—  
E. C. STEDEWANT.  
For District Attorney—  
SAM. S. MILLER.  
For Register of Deeds—  
R. M. DOUGLASS.  
For School Superintendent—  
F. M. MASON.  
For Surveyor—  
A. STEWRIGHT.  
For Coroner—  
G. C. PINGRY.

Remember that Bryan is one of the  
men who helped to pass the Wilson  
tariff bill. He is not only for free sil-  
ver but free trade.

By the way, has any Popocrat been  
able to show wherein the free and un-  
limited coinage of silver at 16 to 1  
will benefit YOU?

There are over one hundred pictures  
of McKinley displayed in Rhinelander  
windows. The business men are  
practically solid for him.

If he is elected, Bryan is pledged to  
the policy of free lumber and free iron  
ore, as well as free silver. This policy  
has closed mines and mills, reduced  
wages and thrown thousands out of  
employment.

Of the eight congressmen elected  
so far this year every one is a staunch  
Republican. It looks as though a Re-  
publican president would be supported  
by a strongly Republican congress.  
This is what is needed to bring about  
the return of prosperity.

Will some free silver man arise and  
explain how a single solitary person  
in Rhinelander would be any better  
off with free coinage of silver? There  
are a good many who would be much  
worse off, and if anyone is to be ben-  
efitted we would like to know it.

There will be close to two thousand  
votes cast in Oneida county next  
November. Not over four hundred of  
them will be cast for Bryan. There  
has never been a time when the people  
of this county were so united upon a  
candidate and political principles as  
they are this year. Every Republican  
on the ticket will be elected.

The advocates of free trade and free  
silver who promise so much for their  
theories, and blame so much on the  
coinage law of 1873, have frequently  
been asked to explain the great pros-  
perity from 1873 up to the time the  
Republican policy was set aside by  
Democratic success in 1892, during  
which time the country had neither  
free trade nor free coinage of silver.  
Major McKinley yesterday discussed  
that prosperity in a forcible manner.

Every man nominated by the Re-  
publican county convention is com-  
petent to fill the place for which he  
has been named and is also a Repub-  
lican who deserves the votes of the  
party. There can be no good reason  
for supporting any of the Democratic-  
Populist combination in preference to  
them of your own party. The best  
way to endorse a principle is to re-  
frain from supporting those who advocate  
the opposite.

The sound money Democrats of the  
ninth district have refused to endorse  
the nomination of O'Keefe. They  
have put Attorney Sleight, of Ashland,  
in the field, and those who do not de-  
sire to vote for the Republican will  
cast their ballots for him. O'Keefe  
will only get the vote of the Repubi-  
can-Silver Democrats and those of  
the Populists who have no objections  
to using their party for trading pur-  
poses whenever the Democrats and a  
few leaders can agree on terms.  
Stewart will carry this district by  
12,000 majority.

And now it develops that the Popo-  
crat majority in Arkansas was only  
33,000, instead of 65,000, as originally  
claimed. The increase in the Repub-  
lican vote was something like 20,000.  
But for the outrageous frauds perpe-  
trated by Popocratic election officers  
in 20 counties, the Republican ticket  
would have been victorious.

When a Democrat asks you to give  
him your vote on the grounds that  
there is no politics in county office  
and that it will be no violation of  
party principle to vote for him, just  
remember that if he and his friends  
on his ticket had their way that Mc-  
Kinley wouldn't get a vote in the  
county. It is only because they  
know that a majority is against their  
ideas of free trade and free silver that  
they want you to put aside party  
lines.

The crudest saw mill in the north-  
west is at Wagner, on the Wisconsin  
& Michigan railway. It is owned by  
Frank A. Adams, a farmer. The  
mill is back of his house. It con-  
sists of a circular saw and a small  
engine to run the saw. The logs are  
hailed onto the carriage by horses  
and the horses are used to run the  
carriage back and forth. The mill is  
built right in the open air and the  
machinery is set on blocks. Adams  
saws lumber for the farmers in that  
vicinity.

One of our farmers remarked the  
other day that it would be a good plan  
for the Democratic managers who  
have Bryan in charge to call the "boy  
orator" off on his rear platform  
speeches which he has been delivering  
with such regularity in the east. The  
farmer said that he had read four of  
Bryan's speeches and that their sameness  
was a matter of comment. He  
advised that the Democratic nominee  
be given more time to prepare notes,  
that his utterances might carry more  
weight and be of sufficient interest to  
read.

### THE TARIFF AND LUMBER.

Some time since the Herald, of this  
city, made the statement that "there  
is no use talking about the tariff  
question in this campaign." The  
reason assigned for the statement  
was that Charles Chafee, of this city,  
in company with some others, had re-  
cently spent a few days in the towns  
bordering on Georgian Bay, in Canada,  
and that he said that there was not a  
particle of lumber being shipped into  
this country. In order to thoroughly  
understand what both Mr. Chafee  
and the Herald said about the ques-  
tion, we reprint entire the paragraphs  
relating to the subject:

Several of our townspeople have  
just made a pleasure trip around  
Georgian Bay and stopped at all of  
the towns of any size. Those towns  
are lumber towns; they have water  
shipments and are nearer to the  
lumber markets of the United States  
than the Wisconsin lumber district.  
If it is the lack of a tariff on lumber  
that has stagnated our lumber busi-  
ness by letting in cheap Canadian  
lumber there would be an active  
lumber business in those Canadian  
towns.

Chas. Chafee, who was one of the  
party, and is of course interested in  
the lumber business, as indeed most  
of the party were, informs the Herald  
that during the entire trip—spending  
several hours in each of those towns,  
they did not see a boat loading with  
lumber nor a board moved from the pile.  
Knowing this we do not need to talk  
tariff. The cause of our hard times  
is found in the money question, that  
is all we need to discuss.

Mr. Chafee spent a few hours in  
some Canadian towns and from his  
statement the Herald says that there  
is nothing in the tariff talk. Now  
let's see what the facts are. The  
government keeps track of all im-  
ports and it is easy for anyone to  
learn the exact amount of lumber or  
anything else which is imported into  
the country during any year. The  
figures on lumber are these: During  
the eleven months previous to May  
31, 1896, there was imported into the  
United States free of duty 694,373,000  
feet of boards and planks, valued at  
\$7,559,887. In addition to this there  
was imported free of duty during that  
same time 224,977,000 feet of logs,  
valued at \$1,859,335. During the  
year before the Wilson free trade  
tariff bill went into effect there was  
only \$14,000 worth of logs imported.  
There is a remarkable increase shown.  
During the past year there has been  
admitted into this country without  
charge, over one billion feet of lum-  
ber, logs and hewn timber. Every  
board of that billion feet replaces  
some board that would be chopped  
out of an American forest and manu-  
factured in an American mill. Every  
day's labor that has been put in on  
that billion feet of lumber in Canada  
takes away a day's labor from some-  
body here. The market demands and  
will purchase only so much lumber.

If that amount is partly supplied by  
the mills of Canada just so much less  
can be sold by the Wisconsin valley  
and other lumber regions. If the  
Canadian lumber had to pay a duty  
of a dollar or two as before, then its  
price would be advanced that much  
and it would not be the ruinous com-  
petition to our lumber that it has  
been the past two years. Every dealer  
in this valley will admit that the  
Canadian lumber has ruined the  
eastern market for the Wisconsin val-  
ley. If the logging camps and the  
saw mills of this section are to run  
there must be a market for the man-  
ufactured boards. That market will  
not be increased by allowing lumber  
from another country to replace it.

Now let us see what the manu-  
facturing of a billion feet of lumber  
means to the lumber centers of this  
country and what it means to the  
laboring men who are employed in  
the work. To log a thousand feet of  
timber means the expenditure of a  
day's work under the most favorable  
conditions. To drive, saw, pile and  
load upon the cars a thousand feet of  
lumber, will take at least two more  
days' work under the most favorable  
conditions. Altogether, the logging,  
driving, sawing, piling and loading  
of every thousand feet of lumber  
means three days' work for a man.  
On a billion feet it means three mil-  
lion days' work. On an average men  
who are employed at this class of  
labor in this country are paid \$1.50  
per day. Three million days' work  
at \$1.50 per day would amount to  
four million five hundred thousand  
dollars. That is the amount which  
the importation of a billion feet of  
lumber from Canada deprives work-  
ingmen of this country from receiving.  
And who are the workingmen who  
have been deprived of it? They live  
here in the Wisconsin valley, in  
Northern Michigan and Minnesota  
for the most part. When the govern-  
ment, by its laws, puts the pine lum-  
ber of this valley into direct com-  
petition with the pine of Canada, it  
puts the labor which works upon the  
pine in this valley into direct com-  
petition with the labor of Canada.  
When the labor of Canada produces a  
thousand feet of lumber which is sold  
to a customer in this country, who  
would buy the thousand feet of a Wis-  
consin valley dealer if Canada lumber  
were charged sufficient duty, then that  
Canadian labor takes the job which  
some Wisconsin valley man had.  
There is nothing clearer than this fact  
and the stagnation of both the lumber  
market and the labor market in the  
lumber regions must be attributed in a  
large measure to the fact that some-  
body besides this country is furnishing  
a large amount of lumber for this  
country's market at a time when the  
market is demoralized.

Watch Gray's ad. each week for  
prices that will interest you.

Lawrence Doyle has slabs, and  
hard wood for sale. Those wishing  
anything in the wood line can leave  
orders at Crane & Fenelon's and he  
will attend to them.

Those desirous of purchasing pat-  
ent stoppered bottles for Root Beer  
can obtain the same at reasonable  
prices by applying to Arthur Taylor  
at Rhinelander Bottling Works. If.

From all accounts Chamberlain's  
Cough Remedy is a Godsend to the  
afflicted. There is no advertisement  
about this; we feel just like saying  
it.—THE DEMOCRAT, Carrollton, Ky.  
For sale at Palace Drug Store.

Any lady or gentleman intending  
to purchase a bicycle cheap will find  
it to their interest to call and inspect  
my wheels now on exhibition at the  
Second Hand Store. I have as good  
a line of wheels as there is made and  
my prices are right. I. E. MARK.

In a recent letter to the manufac-  
turers Mr. W. F. Benjamin, editor of  
the Spectator, Rushford, N. Y., says:  
"It may be a pleasure to you to  
know the high esteem in which  
Chamberlain's medicines are held by  
the people of your own state, where  
they must be best known. An aunt  
of mine, who resides at Dexter, Iowa,  
was about to visit me a few years  
since, and before leaving home wrote  
me, asking me if they were sold here,  
stating if they were not she would  
bring a quantity with her, as she did  
not like to be without them." The  
medicines referred to are Chamber-  
lain's Cough Remedy, famous for its  
cures of colds and croup; Chamber-  
lain's Pain Balm for rheumatism,  
lame back, pains in the side and  
chest, and Chamberlain's Colic, Chol-  
era and Diarrhoea Remedy for bowel  
complaints. These medicines have  
been in constant use in Iowa for  
almost a quarter of a century. The  
people have learned that they are  
articles of great worth and merit,  
and unequalled by any other. They  
are for sale here at the Palace Drug  
Store.

It is now known that the *Liter* is the  
most important as well as the largest  
organ in the body. The *Liter* trans-  
forms digested food into pure, rich blood.  
The *Liter* acts as a filter, removing all  
impurities from the blood.

The *Liter* secretes bile, which assists  
in digestion, destroys disease germs,  
removes all waste and poisonous matter  
from the system through the bowels.

Liver diseases are caused by over-eat-  
ing, improper food, alcoholic drinks,  
exposure, or it is inherited.

When the *Liter* becomes affected, all  
the organs and tissues of the body suf-  
fer; a general lassitude, weakness and  
dizziness follows; headache becomes fre-  
quent, the bowels constipated, impure  
matter is absorbed, and waste tissues  
retained in the blood. The blood rap-  
idly becomes impure; pimples, boils and  
sallow complexion may appear, digestion  
is affected, the food sours in the stomach  
causing belching, heart-burn, sour  
stomach. Disease germs may now enter  
the system unharmed and cause bilious-  
ness, malaria, typhoid or other fevers.

These are but a few of the symptoms  
of a diseased liver which differ in differ-  
ent persons.

We will now consider the remedy—  
*Dr. Roy's Liter-T* is a new and sci-  
entific discovery prepared solely for Liver  
diseases by the Mekka Medical Associa-  
tion, specialists, of Chicago. It has  
been tested daily in their practice, and  
so wonderful has been their success with  
it, that they are now placing it on the  
market that all may try and be con-  
vinced of its wonderful virtues.

If you are troubled with boils, pim-  
ples, impure blood, and sallow complexion,  
blood purifiers may relieve you, but  
if you want to be cured, doctor the  
cause, (Liver disease) with *Dr. Roy's*  
*Liter-T*.

All intelligent physicians now admit  
that the majority of human ailments  
arise from the *Liter*. Biliousness, sick  
headache, indigestion, melancholy, loss  
of appetite, dizziness and constipation  
are common ailments; don't neglect  
them; they indicate commencing disease  
of your *Liter*. *Dr. Roy's Liter-T* will  
relieve and cure you. It is put up in  
tablet and liquid form, pleasant to take  
harmless, yet efficient in its action.

SAMPLES FREE. For sale by  
Palace Drug Store, Rhinelander, Wis.

Mrs. G. W. Van Verst would like a  
few more pupils in voice culture and  
piano. Terms 50 cents per lesson.

Several years ago I was taken with  
a severe attack of flux. I was sick  
in bed about ten days and could get  
nothing to relieve me until I used  
Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and  
Diarrhoea Remedy, which cured me  
and has been a household remedy  
with us ever since. J. C. MARLOW,  
DeCATURVILLE, Mo. For sale at Palace  
Drug Store.

Its Value Recognized by Physicians.  
As a rule I am opposed to propri-  
etary medicines. Still I value a good  
one, especially when such is the  
source of relief from pain. As a topi-  
cal (external) application I have  
found Chamberlain's Pain Balm the  
best remedy I have ever used for  
neuralgia of any kind. I have con-  
scientiously recommended it to many  
persons. WILLIAM HORNE, M. D.,  
Janesville, Wis. For sale at Palace  
Drug Store.

Notice.  
Notice is hereby given that sealed bids will  
be received at the office of the County Clerk  
of Oneida County, Wisconsin, on or before  
the 15th day of Sept., A. D. 1896, at 2:00  
o'clock p. m., for the purpose of building the  
Court House roof, in a workmanlike manner.  
Oneida County will furnish all shingles,  
saw, glue and other material; the shingles to  
be of the best grade made and to be laid four  
inches to the weather. Parties making bids  
for above work, will also be required to furnish  
their own workmen, and furnish a good  
and sufficient bond in the sum of \$200.  
The work when completed will be closely in-  
spected and accepted by the committee if  
properly done.  
The committee reserves the right to reject  
any or all bids.  
Dated this 1st day of Sept., 1896, at  
Rhinelander, Wisconsin.  
S. KELLEY  
J. W. SCHIFFER } Committee.  
J. C. OGDEN

THE NEW YORK WORLD  
THRICE-A-WEEK EDITION.  
13 Pages a Week. 156 Papers a Year.

Is larger than any weekly or semi-  
weekly paper published and is the  
only important Democratic "weekly"  
published in New York City. It will  
be of special advantage to you dur-  
ing the Presidential Campaign, as it  
is published every other day,  
except Sunday, and has all the fresh-  
ness and timeliness of a daily. It  
combines all the news with a long  
list of interesting departments, un-  
ique features, cartoons and graphic  
illustrations, the latter being a  
specialty.

All these improvements have been  
made without any increase in the  
cost, which remains at \$1.00 per year.  
We offer this famous newspaper  
and The New North together one  
year for \$1.75.

Every Day Something New  
Appears in the World.  
New Inventions! New Discoveries!

It is now known that the *Liter* is the  
most important as well as the largest  
organ in the body. The *Liter* trans-  
forms digested food into pure, rich blood.  
The *Liter* acts as a filter, removing all  
impurities from the blood.

The *Liter* secretes bile, which assists  
in digestion, destroys disease germs,  
removes all waste and poisonous matter  
from the system through the bowels.

Liver diseases are caused by over-eat-  
ing, improper food, alcoholic drinks,  
exposure, or it is inherited.

When the *Liter* becomes affected, all  
the organs and tissues of the body suf-  
fer; a general lassitude, weakness and  
dizziness follows; headache becomes fre-  
quent, the bowels constipated, impure  
matter is absorbed, and waste tissues  
retained in the blood. The blood rap-  
idly becomes impure; pimples, boils and  
sallow complexion may appear, digestion  
is affected, the food sours in the stomach  
causing belching, heart-burn, sour  
stomach. Disease germs may now enter  
the system unharmed and cause bilious-  
ness, malaria, typhoid or other fevers.

These are but a few of the symptoms  
of a diseased liver which differ in differ-  
ent persons.

We will now consider the remedy—  
*Dr. Roy's Liter-T* is a new and sci-  
entific discovery prepared solely for Liver  
diseases by the Mekka Medical Associa-  
tion, specialists, of Chicago. It has  
been tested daily in their practice, and  
so wonderful has been their success with  
it, that they are now placing it on the  
market that all may try and be con-  
vinced of its wonderful virtues.

If you are troubled with boils, pim-  
ples, impure blood, and sallow complexion,  
blood purifiers may relieve you, but  
if you want to be cured, doctor the  
cause, (Liver disease) with *Dr. Roy's*  
*Liter-T*.

All intelligent physicians now admit  
that the majority of human ailments  
arise from the *Liter*. Biliousness, sick  
headache, indigestion, melancholy, loss  
of appetite, dizziness and constipation  
are common ailments; don't neglect  
them; they indicate commencing disease  
of your *Liter*. *Dr. Roy's Liter-T* will  
relieve and cure you. It is put up in  
tablet and liquid form, pleasant to take  
harmless, yet efficient in its action.

SAMPLES FREE. For sale by  
Palace Drug Store, Rhinelander, Wis.

Our  
Refrigerators  
and  
Gasoline Stoves  
Have  
Arrived

and are going fast. You must select the one you  
want immediately or get left on choice.

Garden Hose  
and  
Tools  
the Best Made and at Lowest Prices.

LEWIS HARWDARE CO.

Will do more work with less labor than any other machine. The latest  
and best. Live agents wanted. For Sale by

BADGER TYPEWRITER CO.,  
Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Will do more work with less labor than any other machine. The latest  
and best. Live agents wanted. For Sale by

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Will do more work with less labor than any other machine. The latest  
and best. Live agents wanted. For Sale by



## NEW NOVELTIES.

We have just opened our new Cloaks for women and children. They are beauties and away below former prices. Don't buy until you see them, because we do not want you to feel regret all winter.

SPAFFORD & COLE.



### HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. 28

In use 20 years. The only successful remedy for Nervous Debility, Vital Weakness, and Prostration, from overwork or other cause. \$1 per vial, or 6 vials and large trial powder, for \$5. Sold by Druggists, or sent postpaid on receipt of price. HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

### ONEIDA HOUSE

GUS HORN, Prop.

Transients will find it to their advantage to give this house a trial.

Rates, - - - One Dollar per Day

### ROGERS & LOSIE

GENERAL Blacksmiths and Horse Shoers.

Fancy Horse Shoeing, Skidding Tongs and Cart-hooks a Specialty. All New Work Made to Order. Give us a Trial. Shops at Ed. Rogers', old stand.

### F. A. HILDEBRAND, FURNITURE.

My Stock is Complete and my Prices Reasonable. Your Patronage is solicited.

An expert embalmer and funeral director in readiness at all times. Call before purchasing.

RHINELANDER, - WIS.

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C. for their \$100 price offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.



Will do more work with less labor than any other machine. The latest and best. Live agents wanted. For Sale by

BADGER TYPEWRITER CO.,  
Milwaukee, Wisconsin.





NEW NORTH.

RHEINLANDER PRINTING COMPANY.  
RHINELANDER. WISCONSIN.

The News Condensed.

Important Intelligence From All Parts

DOMESTIC.

The Imperial, the second largest hotel at Old Orchard Beach, Me., was burned. A mob lynched Ship Kinsey (colored) near Lovett, Ga., for criminally assaulting Mrs. Monroe Johnson, a young married white woman. Six Indians who attempted to rob the agency at Big Jim's Crossing in Oklahoma were killed by a posse. The Union compress in Little Rock, Ark., and 5,000 bales of cotton were destroyed by fire, the loss being \$300,000. Charles L. Chapin, in point of continued service the oldest telegrapher and electrician in the country, died in Philadelphia, aged 69 years. The Italian bark Monte Tabor was wrecked off Provincetown, Mass., and to escape death by drowning Capt. Louis Genorio and two of the crew committed suicide. Four others were drowned. "Bart" Thrasher and "Dock" Panther, two notorious outlaws, were killed by deputy sheriffs near Horse Creek, Ala. Coffin, Altamus & Co., the oldest and one of the largest wholesale dry goods houses in Philadelphia, failed for \$300,000. Two men and 25 horses lost their lives in a fire which partially destroyed Albert Manger's livery stable in Milwaukee. A. F. & L. E. Kelley, a mortgage loan firm at Minneapolis, filed an assignment with liabilities of \$150,000. D. B. Lyons, a bond dealer in Des Moines, Ia., failed for \$150,000. The charred remains of four tramps were found in the wreckage of a burned train at Wellington, Ill., and it is thought that eight others perished. The first observance of the one hundredth anniversary of Dayton, O., began in that city, to continue for a week. Cullen & Newman, extensive china and glassware importers at Knoxville, Tenn., assigned with liabilities of \$700,000. The reports as to the condition of crops throughout the country are favorable. Miners in the Pittsburgh district have decided to reduce their own wages from 75 to 54 cents as a means of retaliation upon nonunion miners in other districts. The entire plant of the Peters Lumber company at Alcoa, Ala., was burned, the loss being \$200,000. Chief Bookkeeper Richard H. Green, Jr., of the Farmers' national bank of Annapolis, Md., is said to be a defaulter to the extent of \$15,000. While driving near Athens, O., Mrs. Lulu Nickerson and daughter were thrown from a buggy and fatally injured. At a prearranged railway collision near Crush, Tex., nine of the spectators were injured by falling wreckage, two fatally. G. B. Swetser, receiver of the Chicago, Indiana & Eastern railroad, has stopped all trains and indefinitely suspended the operation of the road, which has been running at a loss. J. V. Northam & Co., wholesale and retail dealers in wines and liquors in Chicago, failed for \$100,000. Elijah S. Curtis, a veteran of the late war, died at Lyon, Ill. He was the largest man in Illinois, his weight being 500 pounds. During the last eight months the exports of merchandise from the United States amounted to \$567,250,457, against \$492,260,551 during the same period in 1901. The imports amounted to \$471,222,134, against \$335,737,519 in the first eight months of 1901. The whole business portion of Free-landville, Ind., and many business residences were destroyed by fire. Lum Warren, a negro who assaulted Mrs. John Bass, was lynched in Terral county, Ga. The Midland state bank at Omaha, Neb., closed its doors with liabilities of over \$100,000. The first test of the flying machine invented by William Paul was made at Miller, Ind., and was successful, more than fulfilling all the expectations of the scientists. Ben S. Morris, one of the two negroes who murdered S. C. Buckman, a prominent cattle dealer of Watonga, O. T., was lynched by a mob. F. W. Humphrey & Co., the largest retail clothing firm in St. Louis, failed for \$125,000. In a fight in Ozark county, Mo., between lumber thieves and officers four of the thieves were killed and one deputy marshal fatally wounded. Frank Ward and Scott Jackson, miners at Oronoga, Mo., fell 150 feet down a shaft and were killed. The Army of West Virginia met at Gallipolis, O., for a three days' reunion. The annual report of the American board of commissioners for foreign missions shows that the total receipts for the year were \$743,104.52, and the total expenditures \$627,962.53, leaving a balance of \$115,142.01. The National Colored Baptist association of the United States met in sixteenth annual convention at St. Louis. Carrie Jennings (colored) in a fit of jealousy stabbed Monroe Bell (colored), aged 22 years, to death at Louisville, Ky., and then fatally shot herself. At the annual reunion in Burlington, Vt., of the Society of the Army of the Potomac Gen. William M. Henry, of Burlington, was elected president. In San Francisco the box factory of Noble, Wall & Co. was destroyed by fire, the loss being \$100,000, and Night Watchman Ross, 85 years old, was burned to death. A statement prepared at the mint bureau in Washington shows that the silver coinage during the month of August aggregated \$2,629,000.

The filibustering steamer Three Friends was seized at Fernandina, Fla., by the government authorities. Masley Pettit and Charles Waters, children at Bonner Springs, Kan., were suffocated by gasoline. Daniel McLeod and Frank Leubetter were killed by an explosion in the Independence mine at Victor, Col. Two small children of John Edwards, of Shafter, O. T., were burned to death while locked alone in the house. George Rohrer and Alvin Steffey, boys living near New Rock, Ky., fell from a tree into a sink hole and had their necks broken. The Shellsburg bank at Shellsburg, Wis., closed its doors. Orrin W. Skinner died in Auburn (N. Y.) prison, where he was serving a sentence for grand larceny. He was one of the most astute swindlers in the United States. The exchanges at the leading clearing houses in the United States during the week ended on the 19th aggregated \$906,203,329, against \$759,029,234 the previous week. The decrease compared with the corresponding week in 1901 is 16.5. The private banking house of Gardner, Morrow & Co., the oldest bank in central Pennsylvania, closed its doors at Hollidaysburg. There were 317 business failures in the United States in the seven days ended on the 15th, against 315 the week previous and 213 in the corresponding period of 1901. Among the arrivals in New York from Europe on the steamer St. Louis were Postmaster-General William M. Wilson and Henry Watterson. A storm of wind, hail and rain which swept over the eastern part of Pennsylvania wrecked scores of buildings and did damage estimated at \$200,000. The banking house of S. H. Watson & Sons at Vinton, Ia., established for 40 years, made a general assignment with liabilities of \$250,000; assets, \$350,000. F. J. Fowler, of Stillwell, O. T., who was in search of his runaway wife, found her in St. Joseph, Mo., and shot her dead and then shot himself fatally. September 19, 1793, just 100 years ago, President George Washington issued his farewell address to the people of the United States. Pratt, Simmons & Krausnick, wholesale milliners in St. Louis, failed for \$150,000. Corbett and Fitzsimmons were indicted by the grand jury in New York city for instigating a fight contrary to the laws of the state. Four men were killed and a number of others badly injured in a wreck on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad near Connersville, Ind. James Swimmer, a full-blood Cherokee Indian, and Henry Williams, a colored youth of 19, were hanged at Tablequah, I. T., for murder. At the convention in Buffalo, N. Y., of the National Association of Builders James Meath, of Detroit, Mich., was elected president. During a terrific windstorm in Ogden, Utah, a fire started that caused a loss of \$100,000. Star Pointer at Mystic park in Medford, Mass., not only beat two accredited faster horses, Robert J., 2:01 1/2, and Frank Agan, 2:03 1/2, but paced the three fastest heats ever made in competition, the time being 2:02 1/2, 2:03 1/2, and 2:03 1/2. All the turnpike toll gates in Washington county, Ky., were blown up with dynamite because a vote to remove them was not heeded by the officials. John Johnson and Henry Holman, men, and Claude Bouchie and Edward Froelke, boys, were arrested at Vincennes, Ind., for counterfeiting.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

Illinois populists in convention in Chicago nominated Henry D. Lloyd for lieutenant-governor, L. A. Quellmalz for secretary of state, Grant Dunbar for auditor, E. I. Burdick for attorney-general and Joseph Schweitzer for treasurer. The nomination for governor was left vacant. Official returns from the state election in Arkansas give Jones (dem.) for governor 71,645; Rummel (rep.), 26,410; Files (pop.), 11,250; Miller (pro.), 1,641. Jones' plurality, 45,234. Maine went republican in the election by from 45,000 to 50,000 plurality, the largest in the history of the state. Llewellyn Powers is elected governor and Messrs. Reed, Dingley, Milliken and Boutelle are reelected congressmen by increased majorities. The republicans carried every county, elected all the senators and 140 out of 151 representatives. At a conference in St. Paul the "sound money" democrats decided to name presidential electors in Minnesota, but not a state ticket. Messrs. Bryan and Watson were notified by letter of their nominations for president and vice president, respectively, by the populist party. Congressional nominations were made as follows: Wisconsin, Seventh district, A. C. Larson (dem.); Iowa, Second district, Alfred Hurst (dem.); Michigan, Second district, T. E. Berk north (dem.); Illinois, Fourteenth district, D. R. Sheen (pro.); Ohio, Fifth district, J. H. Tammehill (dem.); Nebraska, Sixth district, W. L. Greene (pop.); New York, Twelfth district, Abram S. Hewitt (dem.), Thirteenth, J. W. Wadsworth (rep.) renominated. The republicans of Pennsylvania made the following nominations for congress: First district, H. H. Bingham; Second, Robert Adams, Jr.; Third, J. F. Hatterman; Fourth, J. R. Young; Fifth, A. C. Harmer. In the Ninth Illinois district the democrats nominated Charles Knudson and in the Sixth Wisconsin district the populists named W. F. Gruenewald. James M. Ashley, of Toledo, O., died at the age of 74 years. He was in congress continually from 1853 to 1863 and was governor of Montana from 1868 to 1872. Fusion of the democrats and populists on presidential electors, state ticket and congressmen was completed in Chicago at a meeting of the democratic state central committee of Illinois.

The Connecticut democrats met at New Haven and nominated Joseph B. Sargent for governor and endorsed the Chicago platform. The New York democrats in convention at Buffalo nominated John Boyd Thatcher for governor and the platform approves the nominations and the platform of the Chicago convention. The Indiana democratic state committee refused the demand of the populists for seven national electors and the withdrawal of Sewall. The populist committee then named a full electoral ticket. Enoch Pratt, the millionaire banker and philanthropist, died at his home near Baltimore, Md., aged 83 years. With one exception he was the oldest active bank president in the United States. Complete returns from the Maine election show that the total vote for governor was: Powers (rep.), 33,573; Frank (dem.), 34,511. Republican plurality, 45,732. The following congressional nominations were made: Illinois, Seventeenth district, E. G. King (dem.); Michigan, Ninth district, A. F. Tibbitts (dem.); Minnesota, Seventh district, E. L. Lomax (dem.); Alabama, Second district, J. C. Donville (pop.); Virginia, Second district, W. A. Young (dem.). Complete official returns from the election in Arkansas show the following vote for governor: Jones (dem.), 91,124; Rummel (rep.), 26,536; Files (pop.), 13,959; Miller (pro.), 742. Jones' majority, 40,557. At the formal opening of the republican campaign in Canton, O., over 100,000 persons were present. Maj. McKinley, Senator Cullom, of Illinois; Gov. Hastings, of Pennsylvania; and Senator Thurston, of Nebraska, were the principal speakers. FOREIGN.

By the collision of a street railway dummy engine with a horse car at Valencia, Spain, 30 persons were injured, 19 probably fatally. Li Hung Chang sailed from Vancouver, B. C., for his home in China. A statement made by P. J. Tynan, the Irish "invincible" who was arrested at Bologna, is to the effect that the plans of the conspirators contemplated the destruction of Balmoral castle, the queen and the czar by dynamite. Not more than 45,000 bales of tobacco will be gathered in Cuba this year, against 137,000 bales in 1901. A peace has been concluded between Italy and Abyssinia. It is said that Germany and Austria, with the consent of France, will force the Turkish sultan to abdicate. John McPherson & Co., manufacturers of boots and shoes at Hamilton, Ont., failed for \$175,000. Two hundred persons were killed during the dismantling of the Albanian guards at the Yildiz palace in Constantinople. The guards were charged with treachery by the sultan. Delegates met at Amagla to ratify the treaty uniting the three republics of San Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua into one, to be called Republica Mayor de Central America. A train on the Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo railway was wrecked near Hamilton, Ont., and James Facer and his fireman, George Johnson, were killed. A strong shock of earthquake was felt at Baie St. Paul, Que. Seven men have been killed during the last few days while attempting to reach the sultan's apartments in Constantinople with the object of assassinating him. President-Elect Fredrick Errazuriz was inaugurated president of Chili. LATER.

Rt. Rev. Bishop Martin Marty, of the diocese of St. Cloud, Minn., died the 19th, aged 62 years. The banking house of S. H. Watson & Sons, Vinton, Ia., assigned the 19th. This house was established 40 years ago. Four powder mills at Hazardville, Conn., were blown up the 19th. Lightning struck one mill and the explosion set fire to the other three. No one was killed or injured. Thousands of panes of glass were broken in the buildings of the town and the shock was so great, even at the distance of Springfield, that it was supposed at first to be an earthquake. A very destructive wind storm struck Ogden, Utah, the 19th, causing at least \$100,000 damage. The great machines above the city were blown down, and the warehouse of F. J. Kissel & Co. was burned, loss \$50,000. The Coronado mine at Leadville, Col., was attacked by striking miners the morning of the 21st. Several explosions of dynamite occurred and a number of persons were injured. Adricers from Manila, in the Philippine Islands, report the discovery of a fresh plot to surprise the garrison there, to seize the headquarters and to murder Captain General Blanco. A head end collision occurred on the Montana Union Railway near Butte, the 20th. The train crews saved themselves by jumping. None of the passengers were seriously injured. The river forces of the British Egyptian expedition, pushing up the Nile from El Hafir, landed a force at Dongola and occupied that place, before the dervish forces retreating from El Hafir reached that point. El Hafir and Dongola are therefore both in the hands of the expedition, while the dervish forces are somewhat between, seeking a refuge. Gold ore valued at \$50,000 was taken from the Tomboy mine at Telluride, Colo., the 20th.

THE MARKETS.

Minneapolis, Sept. 19.

WHEAT—No. 1 northern	57 1/2	58 1/2
No. 2 northern	57 1/2	58 1/2
Barley	57 1/2	58 1/2
OAT—Timothy	30 1/2	31 1/2
Good	30 1/2	31 1/2
Hay—No. 1	12 1/2	13 1/2
CATTLE—Steers	25 1/2	26 1/2
Cows	25 1/2	26 1/2
HOGS—Mixed	22 1/2	23 1/2
Butter—Creamery	15 1/2	16 1/2
Cheese—Creamery	15 1/2	16 1/2
Eggs—Fresh	15 1/2	16 1/2
Poultry—Turkeys	15 1/2	16 1/2
Spring chickens	15 1/2	16 1/2

BRYAN'S TRAVELS.

Makes Many Speeches—McKinley Overrun with Callers.

Goldboro, N. C., Sept. 19.—Friday Mr. Bryan made the first speech of the day at this place and then went on to Rocky Mount, where a speech was also made. The last stop in North Carolina was made at Weldon, and the first after crossing into Virginia was at Empress. Petersburg gave Mr. Bryan a hearty welcome, which was more than duplicated at Richmond, where he made speeches and spent the night. Charlotte, N. C., Sept. 13.—William J. Bryan made stops and speeches Thursday at the following places: Charlotte, Greensboro, Burlington, Hillsboro, Durham and Raleigh, where he spent the night. Knoxville, Tenn., Sept. 17.—Mr. Bryan began work at two o'clock Wednesday morning, speaking to a crowd at Somerset. A stop was made at Oliver Springs, and one of two hours in this city, and after a reception and speech Mr. Bryan left for Asheville, N. C. From there he went to Charlotte, N. C., stopping at Marion and Morganton. Lexington, Ky., Sept. 16.—Mr. Bryan's trip from Louisville to this city was made in the rain, and despite the wet, enthusiastic crowds greeted him at the towns along the route, stops and speeches being made at La Grange, Eminence, Versailles and Midway. From here he made a trip to Maysville and back, and at 10:45 p. m. left over the Queen and Crescent route for Harrison, Tenn. Louisville, Ky., Sept. 15.—W. J. Bryan, the democratic presidential nominee, traveled from St. Louis to this place on a special train over the Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis railroad, making a score or more speeches at as many places where stops were made. When he reached here at 7:50 o'clock Monday night after a journey of 14 hours, he was tired almost to prostration and his voice was nearly gone from the effort expended. A salute of 45 guns greeted him on his arrival in the city. A great crowd was at the depot and his escort had great difficulty in getting their guest to the hotel, where a brief stop was made and then they proceeded to Phoenix Hill park, where the first speech was delivered to a large crowd. Two other brief speeches were made at the Haymarket square and in front of the Willard hotel. Mr. Bryan was so hoarse that it was with difficulty that he could make himself heard. Canton, O., Sept. 19.—The formal opening meeting of the campaign in this county took place Friday. Fully 40,000 visitors were in the city. A grand parade was a feature of the day. Senators Cullom and Thurston made speeches in the afternoon in an immense tent where were packed 20,000 people. Maj. McKinley had an arduous day, making short speeches to delegations and shaking hands with thousands. At a big meeting in the tent at night Gov. Hastings, of Pennsylvania, and Representative McClary, of Minnesota, delivered addresses. Canton, O., Sept. 18.—Fully 3,500 men from the Edgar Thomson steel works at Braddock, Pa., visited this place Thursday. Maj. McKinley made a somewhat lengthy speech to them. Canton, O., Sept. 16.—Fifteen hundred farmers from Somerset county, Pa., visited Maj. McKinley Tuesday, who made them a speech. Among the other callers were a small delegation from Marshall and Battle Creek, Mich.; Bishop J. C. Hartzell, of Congo, Africa; and Hon. R. C. Kerns, of St. Louis; Gen. H. L. Burnett, of New York, and Albert McKinley. Canton, O., Sept. 15.—A thousand wool growers and business men from Harrison county, O., arrived in Canton at 10:20 o'clock Monday morning, and were escorted to Maj. McKinley's home by the Canton Mounted troop. Ex-Army-General D. A. Hollingsworth was spokesman of the delegation, and Maj. McKinley responded in a speech that was enthusiastically applauded. Hosted Senator Tillman. Reading, Pa., Sept. 19.—Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, arrived in Reading Friday afternoon from Pittston, and after a brief rest was driven to the Berks County Agricultural society's grounds. A platform had been especially erected, from which he was to speak, but he insisted on going into the judge's stand in front of the main pavilion. After he had started he denounced President Cleveland, and the large audience took exception to it and shouted and yelled until he was compelled to leave the stand. He was then conducted to another stand some distance away, where he completed his address. HIRE POSITION.

Albany, N. Y., Sept. 19.—Senator Hill has made the following statement concerning the report that he had written to friends that he would support the Chicago ticket: "I have no desire to either affirm or deny newspaper stories and rumors regarding my position on the national ticket and other political questions. When I have anything to say I will state it over my own signature." Assigned.

New York, Sept. 18.—Ex-Police Commissioner John McLaughlin has made an assignment of his lumber business in accordance with a demand of his creditors, who held a mortgage. His liabilities are \$24,000 in the lumber business and \$13,000 in the bicycle business. His creditors say that his tangible assets are only \$25,000. Farmer Killed by Lightning. Williamsport, Pa., Sept. 19.—During a terrific wind and hailstorm here Thursday afternoon George Weigel, a young farmer, was struck by lightning and instantly killed. He was cutting corn in a field when the storm came upon him, and he took refuge in a corn shock, which the lightning struck. Is a Naturalized American. New York, Sept. 18.—The records of the court of common pleas show that P. J. Tynan, the dynamite suspect under arrest in France, has been a citizen of the United States since August, 1883.

COST THREE LIVES.

Result of a Railway Collision Near Connersville, Ind.

Connersville, Ind., Sept. 19.—Friday morning a little before ten o'clock a freight train on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad collided with the pay train near Longwood, about five miles west of this city. The pay train was returning to Hamilton and the freight had been ordered to take the siding at Salter's switch to let the pay train pass. The freight was too heavy for the engine to pull over the steep grade and had to be cut in two. The rear section had been safely sidetracked and the engine was returning for the remainder of the train on the siding at Longwood, when it crashed into the pay train. The two engines came together with terrific force, completely demolishing the locomotive of the pay train. The victims were as follows: Killed—Chris Swetman, engineer of pay train, Dayton, O.; Frank Kinsey, fireman pay train, Gallon, O.; George A. House, conductor of freight train, Indianapolis, Ind. Injured—Clifford Forbes, Lockland, O.; fireman on freight, hurt about head and internally, cannot recover; E. Wysock, Connersville, hurt about head and limbs; James Rourke, Connersville, badly bruised; John P. Scallan, assistant paymaster, Cincinnati, badly hurt; George Campbell, Hamilton, brakeman, slightly injured; Marion Brown, Piqua, O., conductor pay train, badly hurt; injured internally; Albert L. Kepler, Indianapolis, brakeman freight train, injured; J. J. Jansie, Cincinnati, paymaster, badly hurt about head and shoulders. JOHN BOYD THACHER NAMED.

New York Democrats in Convention Nominate Him for Governor.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 18.—The democratic state convention finished its work Thursday, endorsing in the resolutions adopted the Chicago platform and candidates and nominating John Boyd Thatcher.

JOHN BOYD THACHER.

Boyd Thatcher, a gold democrat, for governor. The rest of the ticket nominated was, Judge Wilbur F. Porter, of Watertown, for lieutenant governor and Robert C. Titus for judge of court of appeals. The electors selected are: At large, Robert H. Bush, of Horsehead; Benjamin Wood, of New York, and a full set of district electors. William F. Sheehan telegraphed his resignation from the state committee. PALMER AND BUCKNER NOTIFIED.

Occasion for an Enthusiastic Demonstration at Louisville.

Louisville, Ky., Sept. 15.—Thousands of "sound money" democrats did honor to the nominees of their party for president and vice president at the Auditorium Saturday night. The occasion was the formal notification to the candidates of the action of the Indianapolis convention. Senator Donelson Caffery, from the far south, in words of warm personal friendliness and expressive of the confidence of the gathering by which he was delegated, made the speech notifying Senator John McLaughlin, the aged federal general, who responded in a speech of acceptance that was vigorously applauded. Sectionalism was again disregarded when the eloquent New Yorker, Col. John H. Fellows, tendered to Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner, a gallant ex-confederate, the honor of second place on the national ticket. The latter followed in a short speech of acceptance. At the conclusion of Gen. Buckner's speech the convention adjourned with three cheers for Palmer and Buckner. At the meeting letters of encouragement and approval were read from President Cleveland and Secretary Tamm. AN IOWA BANK FAILS.

The House of Watson & Sons at Vinton, Makes an Assignment.

Vinton, Ia., Sept. 19.—The banking house of S. H. Watson & Sons, established for 40 years, made a general assignment Friday afternoon to Mat Gaasch for the benefit of their creditors. Liabilities, \$250,000; assets, \$350,000. Depositors and creditors will be paid in full. The assignment will not affect other banks in the city. Failure to Be Paid.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 19.—The scheme of fusion between the democrats and populists fell through Thursday and it was decided by the latter party to put a full ticket of electors in the field. The populists demanded seven of the fifteen electors and the withdrawal of Sewall, while the democrats were willing to concede but four of the electors and demanded the withdrawal of the populist state ticket. Fisheries a Failure.

St. Johns, N. F., Sept. 17.—The failure of the Labrador fishery is now said to be complete. The mail steamer arriving Wednesday reports no improvement. This is the worst disaster that can befall the colony, the end fishery being the industry upon which depends most of the population for support. The Bell for Milwaukee.

Milwaukee, Sept. 19.—The third largest bell on the American continent was cast Friday afternoon. It will be hung in the tower of the new city hall. The great bell stands about eight feet six inches in height and is of about the same width. It weighs 20,000 pounds. Watson in Colorado.

Denver, Col., Sept. 19.—Mr. Tom Watson, of Georgia, populist candidate for the vice presidency, arrived here Friday morning. He was taken in charge by ex-Gov. Waite. Mr. Watson declined to be interviewed. His voice is almost gone and his throat sore.

ASK THE GOVERNMENT TO ACT.

Indignation Meetings Held in England to Protest Against Sultan's Cruelty.

London, Sept. 19.—Mass meetings to express the indignation felt against the sultan were held Friday night in Birmingham and other cities in England. Resolutions were adopted which in general terms called upon the government to take immediate and active steps to end the reign of terror in Turkey. In Bristol and elsewhere amendments to the resolutions were offered urging Great Britain to act forcibly, alone if necessary, but these amendments were defeated. Constantinople, Sept. 17.—Turkish official circles have issued a circular in which they say they cannot understand either the blind rage of the English press against the Turkish government or the sympathy expressed for the Armenian anarchists, whose plans are merely a repetition of the bomb-throwing of the Irish Fenians and their menacing of English buildings for the purpose of compelling the British government to come to terms. The Armenian revolutionists, the statement declares, have formed an infamous coalition with nihilists and anarchists and all demagogues of society. Since the issuing of the Hynchakish circular 3,000 Armenians have been arrested, and the exodus of Armenians continues. The Turkish officials declare that they have discovered a quantity of bombs and dynamite in the Haidjoglou quarter. Owing to the Turkish government's communication to the embassies of the powers in regard to rumors of another Armenian outbreak here, the embassies here have deputized the foreign consuls to authorize the police to enter foreign houses when necessary and arrest Armenians throwing bombs or shooting therefrom. It is feared in high quarters that a Mussulman movement is afoot against the sultan, and military measures on an extensive scale have been adopted. The offer of the Turkish government to furnish the embassies with guards has been declined, the foreign officials preferring to rely upon the guards of blue jackets from the warships of the powers. MAINE VOTES.

The State Election Results in a Victory for the Republicans.

Bangor, Me., Sept. 19.—The Whig publishes the official returns filed at the office of the secretary of state of the congressional vote in all the districts, complete, except from a few towns for which the governorship vote is taken, showing that the aggregate vote for republican congressmen reached 63,509, against 34,218 for the democratic candidates, giving a republican plurality in the state of 49,191, of which Reed has 10,539; Dingley, 12,916; Milliken, 12,502; and Boutelle, 12,231. Mr. Reed's plurality will reach 10,000, the largest he has ever received, and his friends are so elated that they tendered him a serenade. The returns show a majority of about 12,000 for Mr. Dingley for congressman from the Second district, over 10,000 for Mr. Milliken in the Third district, and practically the same for Mr. Boutelle in the Fourth district. In the state legislature the democrats will apparently have less than a dozen of the representatives in the house, and not one in the senate. Little Rock, Ark., Sept. 18.—Complete returns from last week's election in this state are now on file in the secretary of state's office, the delinquent counties reporting Thursday. Jones (dem.) for governor, received 91,124; Rummel (rep.), 26,536; Files (pop.), 13,959; Miller (pro.), 742. Total vote, 141,691. Jones' majority, 41,123; Jones' plurality, 55,553. MODERATE IMPROVEMENT.

Business Continues Slowly on the Upward Move Toward Prosperity.

New York, Sept. 19.—Bradstreet, in the weekly review of trade, says: "The moderate improvement in trade the last few weeks continues, and is emphasized by further speculative purchases of wool, renewed buying by wool manufacturers, the reduction of surplus stocks of cotton goods, increased demand for seasonal fabrics, continued confidence among manufacturers of iron and steel that there will be an early revival in demand, and improvements in request for staple goods in the South Atlantic and Gulf states. A volume of sales of general merchandise shows a small gain over last week, and the feeling among wholesale merchants is one of more confidence in a comparatively early improvement. Unexpectedly large sales of dry goods are reported from Boston, Chicago and St. Louis, with indications they may continue throughout the month. At the more important northwestern centers larger sales of hats, shoes, hardware and drugs are reported, although the total is less than in the like portion of last year. Much of the gain in the south is due to the rapidly with which the cotton crop is being gathered and marketed. At San Francisco general business is somewhat more active, particularly exports of barley. Trade has been stimulated at leading Washington business centers, in which state railroads have damaged the grain crops. Willamette Valley (Ore.) wheat raisers are selling wheat freely at current quotations. The total number of business failures throughout the United States this week is 215, which is seven more than last week, 17 more than in the corresponding week last year, 97 more than in the last week of 1901, 31 fewer than in the corresponding period of 1900, and not quite twice as many as in the like period of 1897." Mine to Be Closed.

Ishpeming, Mich., Sept. 19.—The Champion mine will close on October 1, because its owners cannot collect payment for ore sold. It employs 307 men. The pumps at both the Lake Angelina and Champion mines will be kept going. More than 6,000 men have been laid off on the ranges since September 1. Chicago—Alley L' Sold.

Chicago, Sept. 17.—The South side rapid transit railway, better known as the "Alley L," was sold Wednesday to Leslie Carter, acting for George E. Adams, of Chicago, for \$4,000,000. The sale was made in the interest of bondholders. Terrible Fall of Two Miners.

Webb City, Mo., Sept. 17.—Frank Ward and Scott Jackson, miners of Oronoga, were precipitated 150 feet down a shaft by the breaking of a rope and Ward was instantly killed and Jackson so badly injured that he died soon after.





## WISCONSIN STATE NEWS.

**Bury the Hatchet.**  
An important historical event took place in Ashland. The Sioux and Chippewa Indians, two of the most powerful tribes and bitter enemies for centuries, smoked the pipe of peace. The spot whereon the pipe of peace was smoked is the scene of one of the most bloody battles between these two tribes in the memorable campaign of 1812. Chief Cloud, of the Chippewas, made an address in which he said: "In times bygone we have been enemies, but we now come with good feeling and our hearts are pure as the flags we carry. While we love our forefathers we are proud of our advance in civilization and greet you in the dawn of a new era as friends." Rocky Bear and Flat Iron responded for the Sioux.

**Sunday Baseball No Crime.**  
It took a jury just 4½ minutes to decide that it is not a crime nor a violation of the Sunday statute to play a game of baseball Sunday in Oshkosh. Richard Lee, a detective of the Sabbath association, swore to the identity of the three defendants, Frey, Green and Heerig, and that he saw them playing ball Sunday, September 6, as charged. But the requisition of the players followed in short order, nevertheless.

**Charged with Larceny.**  
Frederick Weiss, who settled in the town of Honey Creek about a year ago, was arrested and taken to Milwaukee to answer to the charge of bigamy. He left his family and went to Madison, where he was married again. When officers were on his track he left Madison and went to Honey Creek, and soon after he married Friedricka Joyce, wife No. 2, with whom he was living when arrested.

**Turpentine Explodes.**  
While William Dorchardt and Wilber Bartel were emptying a barrel of turpentine in the cellar of W. W. Alber's drug store at Wausau a match was lighted and a terrific explosion followed. Before the fire department could get control of the flames the entire stock was ruined and Dorchardt and Bartel were badly burned. The loss is \$2,000; insurance, \$3,000.

**Barbarian Rioters Arrested.**  
Seven men were brought to Ashland by officers, charged with riot at the Hilarian settlement near Glidden over school matters. Their names are: Joe Hincher, Joe Kilhoover, Mike Ahernburn, Joe Soleather, Fred Michael, Frank Hochanicht and Peter Hanson. Besides these C. A. Johnson was also brought up. They were held in \$700 bonds, which they gave.

**Experiment with Cotton.**  
A curiosity for Wisconsin is to be seen on the farm of Benjamin Mayan, a mile from Sun Prairie, in the form of growing cotton. The plants are from two to two and one-half inches in height, and have a white flower, turning red as it fades. Some of the plants have quite large bolls, which will soon ripen.

**The News Condensed.**  
A storm at Janesville and vicinity was very severe and thousands of dollars' damage will be the result. Bridges were washed away, travel was almost suspended and trains were delayed.

Ed Rich, a young married man in the creamery business at Wauwesa, fell from a train while crossing the bridge near Reedsburg and his skull was fractured.

The Johnson-Field company, manufacturers at Racine of fanning mills and farm machinery and dealers in bicycles, made an assignment.

At a special meeting of the county board William Knight, of Dayfield, was appointed county treasurer to fill the vacancy caused by the death of F. W. Denison.

Frank Brown, a prosperous druggist at Mondovi, left for parts unknown, after mailing to his wife a letter saying he would never return. His friends fear he is mentally deranged.

An attachment has been filed in West Superior covering all the property in Douglas county of James Stinson, the Chicago millionaire. The suit is brought by Hanson L. Withers, of St. Paul, to collect from Stinson on notes aggregating \$135,000.

Thomas Allen has commenced action in the superior court at West Superior against the Eastern Minnesota railway to recover \$10,000 damages for injuries received in a wreck a year ago.

Ex-State Senator Lyman Morgan died at his home in Port Washington. He was 82 years of age and had resided in Ozaukee county over 50 years.

In the United States court at La Crosse Judge Dunn appointed Robert W. DeForest, S. E. Kelter, of New York, and W. R. Banks, of Superior, receivers of the La Crosse River Improvement company of Superior.

John F. Johnson, secretary and treasurer of the Johnson & Field company at Racine, which went to the wall, made a personal assignment to Joseph Schroeder for the benefit of his creditors. His nominal assets are about \$1,000.

Jacob Knoerschild, a hardware merchant in Milwaukee, made an assignment to August P. Conrad, who gave a bond of \$24,000.

The Milwaukee Electric Light & Railway company has begun operations extending its line from the village of Cudahy to meet the line built by the Racine Street Railway company.

John H. Brooks, one of the oldest settlers, died at Green Lake. He was a member of the masonic order and served as postmaster for 25 years previous to Cleveland's last term.

Mathias and Louisa Rembs celebrated their golden wedding at Marshfield. Mr. Rembs is 76 years old and his wife 71.

The Norwegian church at Cooksville was struck by lightning and destroyed. There was an insurance of \$2,700. It will be rebuilt.

The Shellburg bank of Shellburg has made an assignment. The assets more than cover all liabilities.

## APPEALS TO UNCLE SAM.

**P. J. Tynan, the Irish "Invincible," Asks Protection as American Citizen.**  
Boulogne, Sept. 13.—P. J. Tynan, the Irish "Invincible" who was arrested here Sunday morning, was arraigned before the public prosecutor Monday morning. He admitted that he was the man described in the warrant of arrest, and was remanded pending the arrival of the papers required to effect his extradition to England.

London, Sept. 13.—A report is in circulation here that it was the intention of Tynan to perpetrate an outrage at Balmoral castle during the visit of the czar to Queen Victoria at that place. The rumor is probably due to the story told by Tynan during his tour of the continent that he was a courier of the queen intrusted with an autograph letter from her majesty to be delivered to the czar at Copenhagen.

The formal charge made against Bell, the alleged dynamiter, arrested in Glasgow, is that he contravened section 59 of the explosive substances act of 1883, which declares that any person while a subject of her majesty, the queen, who shall supply material or aid or abet crime under the act is thereby guilty of felony.

London, Sept. 13.—Edward Bell, or Irony, the alleged dynamiter, who was arrested in Glasgow last Saturday, arrived in London at 8:10 o'clock Thursday morning, having been brought here in obedience to a requisition from the Scotland Yard authorities.

Paris, Sept. 16.—P. J. Tynan, the Irish "Invincible" who was arrested at Boulogne on Sunday, has appealed to United States Ambassador Eustis and also to President Cleveland, demanding the protection of the United States government as an American citizen.

Paris, Sept. 19.—It is now said that it is impossible to extradite Tynan on the charge of having been connected with the Phoenix park murderers, as the statute of limitations intervenes.

## A FURIOUS STORM.

**Heavy Losses Due to a Terrible Gale in Ogden, Utah.**

Ogden, Utah, Sept. 19.—Ogden and vicinity have been visited by a terrific windstorm which began at about noon Friday and was still raging at midnight. There was no accompaniment of rain or hail, but the gale blew at about 60 miles an hour. Trees were blown down and plate glass fronts blown in, but no serious damage occurred until 5:30 in the evening, when a large three-story warehouse, 50x100 feet, brick, belonging to Kiesel & Co., wholesale groceries, was blown down and the contents fired by electric wires. A few minutes after the crash the entire outfit was a mass of flames and many smaller buildings were completely destroyed with it. The building was located at the foot of Twenty-fourth street on Wall avenue, near the railroad yards, and was surrounded by numerous other warehouses. The damage and loss will exceed \$100,000. The Utah & Northern passenger train which leaves Ogden at 8:40 ran into an obstruction in the shape of trees and almost every pane of glass in the cars was broken out. The train returned to Ogden for repairs.

Salt Lake City, Sept. 19.—This city and vicinity caught a part of the storm which wrought havoc in Ogden, but little damage was done here beyond the blowing down of some electric wires and the uprooting of a few trees. In the south the storm was more severe and telegraph and telephone wires are nearly all down, so that little news can be obtained.

## CUBAN GENERAL ARRESTED.

**Carlos Roloff Held in New York for Aiding Filibusters.**

New York, Sept. 18.—Gen. Carlos Roloff, a Cuban, was arrested Thursday on the charge of aiding and abetting the sending of filibustering expeditions to Cuba. He was formally held in \$2,500 bail by United States Commissioner Alexander. Roloff is said to be a major general in the army of Gen. Gomez, and he came to this country about two months ago for the purpose of fitting out filibustering expeditions to aid Cuba. He is charged with being connected with the Lourdes expedition and others. Gen. Roloff is secretary of war of the Cuban provisional government.

## Big Index of Gold.

New York, Sept. 19.—Lazard Freres have engaged \$4,000,000 gold for importation to New York. Ladenberg, Thalmann & Co. have an additional \$250,000 gold on the way from Europe. The sum of \$2,400,000 gold was deposited in the subtreasury Thursday in exchange for greenbacks. The steamships due to arrive today from England and Europe are expected to bring between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000. This amount may be exceeded. Fully nine-tenths of it will go into the subtreasury. The total known amount of gold already arrived, now on European steamships sailing for New York, and engaged for importation is \$26,255,000.

## Will Remain at Harvard's Bay.

Washington, Sept. 15.—It is said at the white house that there is no prospect of an immediate return of the president and Mrs. Cleveland from their summer cottage on Buzzard's Bay. Unless the weather makes a decided change for the worse in the meantime it is not believed that the presidential family will resume their residence at the white house much before November 1, and not before the 15th prox. at the earliest.

## Shoots and Kills a Widow.

St. Louis, Sept. 19.—Shortly before noon Friday Charles Wessler, a bricklayer, 25 years of age, shot and instantly killed Mrs. Zora Grawe, a widow, at her home, 919 Sonland street. Wessler, who boarded with Mrs. Grawe, claimed that the shooting was accidental. He was arrested.

## Seven Would-be Assassins Killed.

London, Sept. 19.—The Daily Mail publishes a dispatch from Vienna saying that seven men have been killed during the last few days while attempting to reach the sultan's apartments with the object of assassinating him.

## WHERE IS THAT MONEY?

**The Men Who Passed the Wilson-Gorman Bill Can Tell Us.**

Farmers, be on your guard: false friends are trying to mislead you. As an illustration of this, take the case of an eastern farmer paper which is striving to array class against class, stir up sectional strife, embitter producers against consumers, array the farmer against the workingman and both against the man controlling capital, all with a view of making votes for free silver. Such appeals to prejudice are an insult to the intelligence of its readers. Instead of dealing in truth there are appeals to passion, and a bitterness of spirit may be engendered that will leave scars long after this campaign is settled.

The paper in question, after declaring that on account of lower prices and hard times, farmers got for their crops last year, \$300,000,000 less than in 1892, asks in bold type who has that money?

Prices are lower, so the first question to be answered is: "Why are prices low?" That is the meat of the matter. It is not difficult to answer this. Silver has nothing to do with it. Under free coinage prices of farm products have ruled as low or lower than now. In 1899 spring wheat sold in Chicago for 50 cents; in 1891 oats sold for 12½ cents in this market, and the same year corn sold for 20 cents. Each of these grains sold lower when silver was coined free than they are selling now. There is no relation between the value of silver and value of other commodities. Supply and demand fixes the price of each.

But why are farm products low? The answer is easy. Last year the corn crop was the largest ever grown; likewise oats; likewise potatoes. For two years the cotton crop has been larger

## BRYAN ANSWERED.

**The Dishonesty of the Popera Exposed by Maj. McKinley.**

Mr. Bryan asks: "Cannot the United States establish a financial system of its own? Is it too weak and dependent to do that?"

Maj. McKinley replies: "The United States now has a financial policy which in the main it has been pursuing since the beginning of the government, and which it does not mean to change until it can find a better one."

Mr. Bryan assumes in his question that the United States has borrowed a financial system, while it ought to originate one for itself. Maj. McKinley replies that the United States already has a financial system which is its own.

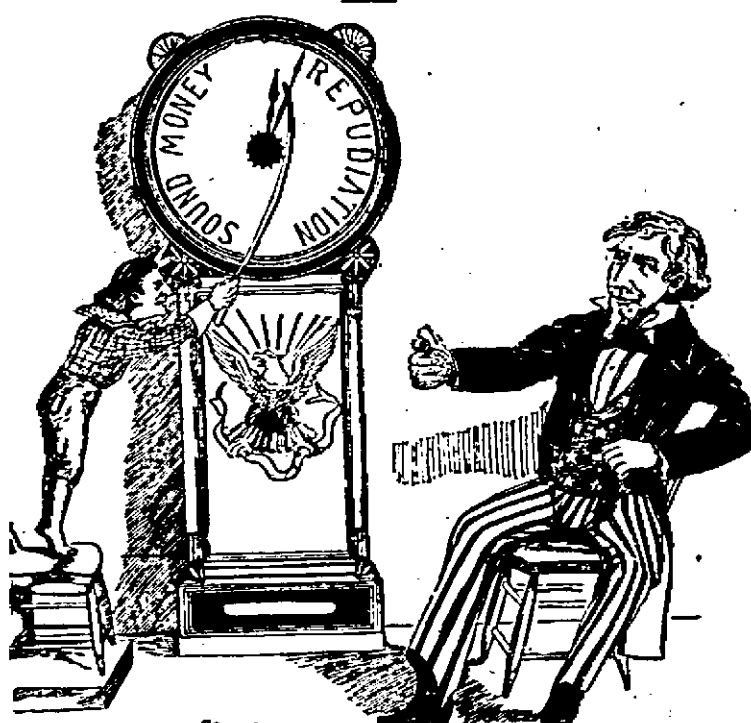
That cannot be disputed. The English financial system embraces no full legal tender silver. The continental financial systems differ in many respects from that of the United States. Gold cuts no figure in the financial systems of the silver standard countries. Here it plays a most important part.

But Bryan does not want the United States to devise a financial system of its own. He wishes it to adopt that of Mexico. To do that would not display much originality. The Mexicans would be pleased, of course, to see their ideas copied by the Americans, but why should this country pay them such a compliment?

The popera candidate not only wants the United States to abandon the financial system it has devised, but he wishes it to take up with a second-hand system, and that one in whose favor nothing can be said. That proposition is neither patriotic nor intelligent.

Maj. McKinley contends that the United States should not give up its own financial system for the worse system of Mexico or of India, but should hold on to its own until it can devise

## UNCLE SAM DON'T BELIEVE IN REPUDIATION.



UNCLE SAM (to Billy Bryan)—Well, sonny, you can monkey with the hands of the clock, if it amuses you, but I'll not set my watch by it.

than the world's ability to consume it, either now or at any time in its history. Another record-breaking crop is in sight. These facts alone are enough to account for low prices of these products. There is another still more potent cause. The workmen of this country are out of employment. Mills are closed, furnaces idle, and a million men who in 1892 had good employment at American wages are now walking the streets or working half time. The farmers' best customers, the men who have always consumed 95 per cent. of all that he raised have partially dropped meat from their daily fare, are practicing pinching economy instead of buying what their tastes suggest. Want has crowded abundance away from the table of American labor.

Who is responsible for this? The men who drafted the Wilson-Gorman tariff which stopped our own mills and started those of Europe. They can tell us who has that money. The records of imports of foreign goods since the McKinley law was repealed will tell us part of the story. Here's where part of "that money" went. Wool put on the free list; increase in the imports in a single year, taking the last fiscal year of the McKinley tariff and first calendar year of Wilson-Gorman act, \$7,662,721. Duty on cattle decreased one-half; increased imports the first year, \$1,429,503. Duty on hay reduced one-half; increased imports \$1,429,503. Duty on woolen goods much decreased; increased imports \$3,102,013, which should have been paid for American wool. Here are only four items and they alone show where \$65,025,237 of "that money" went, in a single year. It with millions more that should have gone to our farmers, has gone to the farmers and workmen of foreign countries. Take the indirect loss that followed the tariff assault on the farmers' interests and it is easy to see where the money went. The men now shouting free silver to distract the farmers' attention from the wrong they did him, know that it is the foreigner who has that money, and that they themselves gave it to him.

If our farmers wish this money, which they should have and did have prior to 1893, to go abroad let them vote against a return to protection and reciprocity, but let them do so with full knowledge of what they are doing and then forever after hold their peace. We know who has that money.—Farmers' Union.

McKinley, "sound money," reciprocity and prosperity. They worked well before. Why not again?—Sioux City Argus-Leader.

a new and better one. The systems which Europe has discarded and which semi-civilized countries use do not appeal to him.

Bryan's question is dishonest, as most of his questions are. The dishonesty of this particular question is exposed by Maj. McKinley's reply.—Chicago Tribune.

## THE VERMONT ELECTION.

**A Most Significant Indorsement of Republican Principles.**

Vermont is always republican, but there are years in which it is significantly emphatic in its republicanism. This year is one of them. At the recent election the republican plurality of 14,163 in 1890, of 21,667 in 1892 and 23,521 in 1894 was increased to 35,000, thus representing a republican gain of 14,000 over 1892, and a gain of 7,000 over the high-water majority of 1891.

The largest majority ever given in the state was that for Grant in 1872, when the republican candidate for president had a plurality of 30,251 and a majority over all of 30,000. The conditions thus year were not unlike those of the present campaign. The democratic party had wandered off after Horace Greeley, who was nominated to catch the so-called liberal or tolling republicans, and the old-line democrats had put up a third candidate in the field. The democrats and liberal republicans made a noisy campaign, just as the Bryan democrats are doing now. Mr. Greeley swung round the circle as Bryan is doing now, and yet when the votes were counted Grant had the largest majority ever given a candidate for president.

If the election in Vermont is a straw showing which way the tide is moving there is significance in its overwhelming republican majority.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

## Home Markets the Best.

The relative wealth of the country is thus classified according to successive census figures:

Decade	Urban	Rural
1870	29.9	70.1
1880	32.4	67.6
1890	35.4	64.6

Which shows that the American farmer must look to the American industrial classes to buy his products. Is he going to do himself any good by cutting this sure home market in two, himself being the victim of the loss?—Chicago Times-Herald.

What the boy candidate evidently needs for his travels is a mule cart. That will move slow enough to give him a chance to talk as he goes.—Philadelphia Press.

## A HOST OF REPUBLICANS.

**Fully 80,000 Strong. They Capture Canton, O., Sept. 19.—The largest political gathering ever seen in Ohio assembled here Friday. Conservative estimates place the number of people on the streets of Canton in the afternoon and evening at more than 80,000. Pretty much the whole of eastern Ohio, eastern West Virginia and west Pennsylvania sent large delegations to Canton. The railways were taxed to their utmost capacity. At an early hour the people began to stream into the city and at nine o'clock large crowds had gathered about the residence of Maj. McKinley. Notwithstanding the other attractions in the city the home of the candidate was the center of interest and people clung about it till 11 o'clock at night.**

## A Big Parade.

There was an impressive parade in the afternoon. The procession was an hour and ten minutes in passing the reviewing stand, and it moved at a very lively pace, with no halts. In the parade were a number of fine political clubs. The post of honor was held by the American club of Pittsburgh. Then came the McKinley club of Akron, O., 2,000 strong. The American club men wore tall light colored hats and carried red, white and blue umbrellas. The Elkins cadets of Wheeling attracted much attention by reason of their fine appearance. There were also in the parade a large number of clubs composed of young men who will cast their first vote for McKinley and Hobart. Maj. McKinley rode at the head of the parade. In the carriage with him were Gov. Bushnell, of Ohio, and Senator Thurston, of Nebraska. When the head of the parade reached the McKinley house Maj. McKinley left his carriage and reviewed the thousands of his supporters who marched in the procession. There was another big parade in the evening and in addition to the organizations which marched in the afternoon was the Tippecanoe club of Cleveland. Maj. McKinley also reviewed the evening parade.

## Spoke in a Big Tent.

At half past three o'clock the speaking began in the big tent. There were 23,000 people packed into the tent and half as many more standing about on the outside waiting to get in. Gov. Bushnell, of Ohio, presided. His address was heartily applauded and when he introduced Senator Cullom, of Illinois, there was a storm of cheers.

## Address of Senator Cullom.

Among other things, Senator Cullom said: "Mr. Bryan is an out and out free trader as well as for free silver. Can we stand free silver and free trade together? I don't want either. We have had for years' experience of what we may expect all the time under free trade. God alone knows what will become of the country if we try the experiment of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at sixteen to one."

"Now, fellow-citizens, let us see about the so-called silver question. They say that gold is growing scarcer and increasing in value; that gold is appreciating instead of silver depreciating; all of which makes it more burdensome to the debtor."

"Let us see how this is. During the 199 years the quantity of gold produced in the world was 14,000,000,000, while the population has simply doubled. Let us see further. Of the gold produced in the world 100 years ago, 32 per cent. was coined. Now 65 per cent. is coined. Therefore, the amount of gold in the world per capita is four times as much as it was 100 years ago."

"The total money in the world, gold silver and paper, has increased 400 per cent. during the last 100 years. Of the money in the world 100 years ago, 25 per cent. of gold; it is now 35 per cent. As to the increase of bank checks, drafts, etc., which go to take the place of money, the banking facilities of the world have increased 1,000 per cent."

"Let us see what would happen in the event of the success of the nominees of the Chicago convention. It would mean to leave us to be hoarded—that is certain—contraction of \$60,000,000. The remainder of our money would shrink in purchasing power equal to the difference between the par value of the dollar and the bullion price of silver. So that difference is now about 16 cents. So that our circulation would be contracted to that extent, and we would have less than nine dollars per capita in circulation of actual money where we now have 32."

"Mr. Bryan says we would, no doubt, have a panic at 32 (after the adoption of free coinage). He admits it. He doesn't say whether it will be just a little wave which will wet the toes and scare the timorous, or whether it will be a tidal wave which will engulf the nation."

"The republican party is for bimetalism. It believes in the use of both gold and silver as money. It would increase the circulation of both. The mints of the United States on equal terms as soon as it can be done with safety and honor. Our party is pledged to it in the St. Louis platform."

## Senator Thurston Speaks.

Senator Cullom was followed by Senator Thurston, of Nebraska. A most enthusiastic greeting was given him and his speech was interrupted by applause at almost every period.

Senator Thurston then drew a contrast between the two presidential candidates, their positions, etc., and then said:

"My countrymen, these comparisons are not unjust, for are they overdrawn. They measure the infinite distance between the party and the platform of Albrecht, Tillman, Penneyer, Lowell, Waite, Coxey and Bryan, and the party and platform of Harrison, Allen, and McKinley."

## What It Means.

"What is the free coinage of silver? The silver advocates say it is simply placing the stamp of the government upon the coin to attest to its weight and fineness. If this were all, we would not for a moment expose their plans, for the coins would derive no value. It would be no more than to stamp the market as the bullion goes at their commercial value. The bullion owners could not force the people of this country to accept such dollars, and such dollars would not be of any possible value to the mine owners. But this is not what they propose. The bullion and the Chicago platform declares that they shall have the right to bring all the bullion of all the world, of all now coined and uncoined in other countries, of all now mined, and of all the vast stores yet undiscovered in the mountains, to our mints and have it coined at our expense and returned to them, with a law attached compelling the people of this country to accept all dollars thus coined as full legal tender for all debts, public and private, for gold and silver coin, for all services rendered, for all land done, at 16 cents on the dollar. The man of the factory, the mill and the shop cannot compel the mine owner to accept his labor at a double price. Why should the mine owner be given the right to compel the wage-earner and producer of the country to accept their silver products at double its market value?"

## Easy Day for the Candidate.

There was another big meeting at night in the tent. The speakers were Gov. Hastings, of Pennsylvania, and Representative McCleary, of Minnesota.

Both speakers were enthusiastically received.

Maj. McKinley had an arduous day. In addition to the task of meeting and talking briefly with hundreds of people, he has had to shake hands with thousands, make many speeches, entertain a dozen guests at dinner and listen to the music of 30 brass bands.

At 12:30 the American club of Pittsburgh, escorting Gen. Hastings, marched up to the McKinley residence. Maj. McKinley came out on the stand which had been erected just inside the fence. W. J. Mustin, president of the American club, introduced Gov. Hastings, who made a short speech eulogizing the major. In response to the greeting Maj. McKinley spoke briefly. He had hardly finished before the Building and Trades council of Columbus came up the street behind their band. As soon as the American club moved away from the vicinity of the stand the Columbus delegation took its place. John I. Marion was spokesman. Maj. McKinley again said a few words. He said, among other things:

"Questions of Supreme Moment.  
"Your spokesman has well said that there are two questions of supreme moment to the American people: the one the other day, and the other today. We do not propose to work, and that of us, no matter to what political party we have belonged in the past, are going to vote for the policy which will give to the American workingman more work. We have lost a good deal of work in the last four years, and we want to get it back, and then when we get it back, we want to keep it, and when we get it back we propose that we shall be paid in the best dollars known to the commercial world. We do not propose to vote in favor of a money the value of which you have got to ascertain every morning by consulting the market columns in the newspapers. We have had no such money as that in the past, and we do not propose to enter upon such an experiment now."

"We have had since 1870, gold, silver and paper—every dollar the equal of the best, and the best equal to the best in the world, and we propose to keep all of our money that way. And we propose another thing: we follow citizens, no matter what may be our vocations in life, we propose to indignantly repel the idea of classes in the United States. Every man in this country is as good as any other man. Every man in this country has an equal right, and equal privilege. And my fellow-citizens, the man of the party that would seek to array labor against capital or capital against labor, is an enemy of both."

Before this delegation left Gov. Bushnell was escorted to the stand and he was introduced and made a short speech. Several delegations called at the close of the afternoon meeting. It was quite dark when the Elkins cadets and a large delegation from Salem, O., called. Maj. McKinley was pretty tired and had gone to his room to take a short nap. The bands played six or eight marches and he gave up the notion of slumber and made two more speeches. Maj. McKinley entertained Senators Cullom, Thurston, Gov. Hastings, Gov. Bushnell, Congressman McCleary and a dozen Canton friends at dinner Friday evening.

Harrison to Speak.  
Chicago, Sept. 19.—Benjamin Harrison will make some campaign speeches in October, and the fears of the republican national executive committee at Chicago headquarters were set at rest Friday by the welcome intelligence. It came in the form of a personal letter from the ex-president in the Adirondacks to Committeeman Durbin, of Indiana. Mr. Durbin would only say the letter contained a promise to make some speeches. The dates and cities will be fixed after Mr. Harrison has communicated with Mr. Durbin, and the Indiana committee will be ignored in the matter. One of the speeches will be in Indianapolis. Mr. Harrison will go to New York in a day or so, to remain a week or ten days, and the speaking engagements will be made as soon as the ex-president returns home.

**BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.**  
Petition Circulated to Get Up an Excursion to Visit McKinley.

St. Louis, Sept. 19.—At Friday's session of the National Baptist association's sixteenth annual convention a petition to get up an excursion party to visit Maj. McKinley at Canton received 200 signatures.

Rev. G. L. P. Taliferro, of Philadelphia, conducted the devotional exercises; Rev. J. R. Roberson, Little Rock, Ark., preached the introductory sermon.

The representatives of the home mission board occupied the remainder of the morning session. The afternoon session was given to discussion of reports and addresses, Rev. G. W. D. Gaines, Little Rock, and E. K. Love, of Savannah, Ga., being among those who took part.

**TIMES ARE HARD.**  
Michigan Methodist Ministers Suffer for the Necessaries of Life.

Lansing, Mich., Sept. 19.—One of the presiding elders reported to the Michigan Methodist conference Thursday that some of his ministers had reported that during the last year they often have left their tables with their hunger unsatisfied in order that their children might have enough to eat. The reports generally show that the ministers have been great sufferers because of the financial depression, scores of salaries being in arrears. All other collections averaged well with those of previous years.

**Castile's Cousin Married.**  
Lexington, Ky., Sept. 19.—Secretary Castile's cousin, Miss Annie G. Castile, well-known in Washington society, was married here Thursday night to George P. Chinn, son of the widely-known turfman and politician, Col. Jack Chinn. They left immediately after the ceremony for Washington. The bride is the daughter of J. D. Castile, of Chattanooga, Tenn.

**Pope Wants Anglican Clergy to Return.**  
London, Sept. 19.—A dispatch from Rome to a news agency here says that the pope has issued a pronouncement, in which he says: "After long study I must confirm the decrees of my predecessors that all ordinations made under the Anglican rite are absolutely invalid." His holiness also entrusts the Anglican clergy to return to the Catholic church.



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